MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF JOHN CASPER LAVATER:

THE CELEBRATED PHYSIOGNOMIST.

With his Portrait, elegantly engraved by Hopwood.

JOHN CASPAR LAVATER was a native of Switzerland, and born in the year 1741. Zurich was his parent-canton. He received the uſual education of thoſe who are in the proteſtant parts of Germany and Switzerland deſtined from their early years to the church. His youth was innocent, ingenuous, modeſt, ſtudious, and pious.

In 1778, he was appointed deacon and paſtor of St. Peter's, the principal church in the city of Zurich. Zurich had been, for more than thirty years before that period, eminent as a nurſe of elegant genius, and a ſchool of the fine arts.

It was natural for a clergyman of genius to fall in his leiſure hours into ſome courſe of ſtudy, congenial to the ſpirit of the literature and the fine arts which prevailed in the place. Wherever painting is cultivated, thoſe viſible expreſſions of human ſentiment, which alone are imitable by that art, cannot fail to be particularly ſtudied. The maſter-power of the painter, is that of expreſſion: and, in order to excel in it, he muſt have diſcerned and fixed in his remembrance—Not only the relations of geſture, attitude, look, complexion, and the moveable conformation of the features, to the varieties in the train of thought, and the turns of tranſient paſſion, but alſo thoſe influences which particular habits of thought, and certain habitual affections and paſſions, naturally exerciſe over the caſt of the countenance, the carriage of the body, the movements cuſtomary in the common functions of life, and over the very forms and proportions of all our more active bodily organs. But to diſcern, to remember, and to arrange into ſyſtem, theſe relations and influences, is to maſter that ſcience of Phyſiognomy, of which Lavater has been eſteemed the very founder.—The progreſs of medical phyſiology conſpired with that of the art of painting, to promote this new ſtudy, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was, indeed, much rather landſcape-painting than that of portraits or hiſtorical groups which prevailed at Zurich, when Lavater fixed his reſidence there as a clergyman. But the practice of that branch of the art, with poetry and philoſophy naturally aſſociating themſelves with it, were preoccupied by Geſſner. What elſe was then to be expected from another man of genius, but that he ſhould aſpire to excel in ſomething nearly allied to ſuch arts and ſtudies, as were the objects of general favour, to give him the merit of competition with thoſe who were eminent in them, yet at the ſame time, ſo peculiar as to exalt him to the dignity of an original, not an imitator or follower merely.—Beſides, the circumſtances were probably accidental, which firſt engaged Lavater in the particular ſtudy of the expreſſion in human faces. And other cauſes operating by reflection and rivalry, might perhaps ſerve only to confirm him in a purſuit in which he had before made ſome caſual advances.

However engaged in the ſtudy of phyſiognomy, he continued to purſue it, till he was at length perſuaded that he could diſcern the moral and intellectual character of any one of his brethren of mankind, by ſurveying his form and features. By degrees, he ventured to own to his family, his friends, and his neighbours of Zurich, the faith which he had in his own phyſiognomical ſkill. He was married to an amiable and intelligent woman, whom he made the confident of all the ſecrets of his heart: and ſhe became the aſſiſtant of his reſearches; and was, as he relates, even more intuitively quick and accurate in reading the ſoul of men through their features than himſelf. Foreign travellers paſſ-

ing through Zurich, began to be told of Lavater, the phyſiognomiſt, as a ſingular curioſity, which they ſhould not neglect to viſit. Accuſtomed to write for the pulpit and the preſs, he naturally committed, from time to time, to writing, his obſervations in phyſiognomy. They were in the form of fragments and ſcraps. He had, in the native conſtitution of his mind, a mild yet exquiſite ſenſibility, aſſuming almoſt the character of morbid delicacy, and a wildneſs of fancy delighting in aſſociations, ſuch as ſober judgment will not always approve. Both theſe qualities mingling in fervid enthuſiaſm, were ſtrikingly expreſſed in his phyſiognomical fragments. The eagerneſs with which theſe were read, ſoon encouraged him to republiſh the whole with many corrections and additions in French, that his doctrines might not be confined within the immediate knowledge of the German public only. Both the German and the French were accompanied with many engraven portraits, indiſpenſibly neceſſary to illuſtrate a work, profeſſing to explain all the varieties of moral and intellectual character, reſpectively indicated by every different aſpect of the human countenance.

There is ſomething myſterious, ſublime, and terrible, in the idea of a man, who by looking in my face can read the inmoſt habitual ſentiments of my heart. A perſon claiming this power, and confirming his claim by ſome ſtriking inſtances of the exerciſe of it, becomes an object of admiration and awful curioſity to thoſe before whom his claims are thus preferred. Enthuſiaſm exalting in him with whom it begins, the native fervour of true genius, rarely fails to propagate itſelf with the power and rapidity of a conflagration ſpreading over a town built of dry wood. We are all by nature, to a certain degree, dabblers in phyſiognomy; liking or diſliking ſtrangers at firſt ſight, according to their looks; attaching, in opinion, certain intellectual and moral qualities to certain diverſities of form; and often conceiving prejudices on theſe heads, which we can never afterward ſuffer reaſon to efface. Beſide theſe ſentiments favourable in the heart of almoſt every perſon, to the ſucceſs of Lavater's pretenſions as a phyſiognomiſt; theſe found another and ſtill more powerful auxiliary in that anxious curioſity, which racks every man's and woman's boſom, to know the ſecrets of their neighbours' hearts. His ſcience ſeemed to confer ſome part of the advantages of the ring of Gyges. To the adepts in it, a window was in ſome ſort opened, if it were not falſe ſcience in every other perſon's breaſt. Almoſt immediately after his publication, therefore, the paſſion for the ſtudy of phyſiognomy became almoſt univerſal throughout Germany. The book lay on every table. The ſublimity, the ſenſibility, the reaſon which it was ſuppoſed to exhibit, were moſt ardently approved. Not a ſervant could be hired, in many families, without a compariſon of his looks with thoſe features, which were ſaid to indicate virtue and wiſdom in the book of Lavater. Societies were inſtituted, and long correſpondences were carried on, for the advancement of the ſtudy of phyſiognomy. In France, a ſimilar enthuſiaſm, but not quite ſo general and paſſionate, was excited. Thoſe who fancied themſelves adepts in the ſtudy, regarded it as exalting them to ſomewhat of ſupernatural dignity in the ſcale of intelligent beings. From all parts of Germany and France, from the kingdoms in the north of Europe, from Britain, even from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, ſtrangers eagerly reſorted to viſit and admire Lavater at Zurich. His life was innocent, his manners were gentle, his converſation had the inſinuations of obliging politeneſs, and the enchantments of ſenſibility and fancy. They who came in idle curioſity, ſeldom went away from him otherwiſe than as fond and implicit diſciples. Many Engliſhmen, and among others, Dr. Henry Hunter, went to viſit the phyſiognomiſt of Zurich. While his

works and opinions were ſo widely diſperſed on the continent, the Engliſh public became impatient for an acquaintance with them. Two tranſlations were at once undertaken; one by Dr. Hunter, of the French edition; another by Mr. Holcroft, of that which had appeared in German. Both were ornamented with ſplendid engravings, came out under liberal patronage, and propagated the phyſiognomical opinions of their author, with conſiderable ſucceſs.

But the celebrity of the name of Lavater, was, by all theſe means, too great, not to provoke detractors. It is of the very nature of enthuſiaſm of any ſort, that when its inſpiration is not caught, it ſhould ſeem ridiculous to thoſe who mark its workings with cool indifference. The pretenſions of the phyſiognomiſts were, in many inſtances, ſo arrogant, myſterious, and overweening, that they could not but move the ſpleen of the uninitiated. The gueſſes at characters made by Lavater, and his diſciples, from the inſpection of countenances, and the truſts they conſequently put in ſtrangers, whoſe phizzes they particularly liked, were ſometimes ſo entirely and ſo laughably balked, that it could not but appear as if the whole were the folly of ſilly dreamers. Muſcæus, maſter of the ſchool at Weimar, availing himſelf, with ſhrewdly ſatirical intent, of theſe incidents, produced in his Sebaldus Nothanker, a ſort of phyſiognomical Quixote, in which all the follies and artifices at once of the weakeſt, and of the moſt ſelfiſhly deſigning of the diſciples of Lavater, were, with great pleaſantry and humour, expoſed to deriſion. This ſatirical fiction came out at a ſeaſonable moment, when phyſiognomy was ſo much in vogue, as to draw popular notice on whatever might be written with tolerable ability, either for or againſt it. Its circulation was zealouſly promoted by the enemies of Lavater, and his party. The German public in general liked it, becauſe it could make them laugh. It was univerſally read, and it certainly contributed much to abate for a time the triumph and the credulity of the phyſiognomiſts. By other adverſaries, among whom were ſome of his brethren of the clergy, of his neighbours, and of the profeſſional authors of Germany, Lavater was repreſented as in ſecret conſpiracy with the ex-jeſuits, and as uſing phyſiognomy, only for a pretence under which he might hide a dangerous correſpondence, and a co-operation in extenſively miſchievous deſigns. The authors of this calumny were perſons who envied his fame, and were ſecretly enraged, that ſtrangers ſhould pay more regard to him than to them. They failed not of achieving, in part, their malicious purpoſes. His quiet was for a time diſturbed, and ſuſpicions were, even in the minds of the good, thrown on his reputation by their arts.

But though perhaps tranſported by the enthuſiaſm of a ſyſtem-maker for his own inventions, and perhaps overelated with the vanity of one that ſaw himſelf become the founder of a ſect, and thought that he could intuitively penetrate deeper than other men into the ſecrets of the human breaſt, Lavater had, however, an honeſt heart, and a clear conſcience. He went on in the faithful diſcharge of his paſtoral duties, and in the practice of every domeſtic virtue. Deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the neceſſity of avoiding ſuch occaſions as might tend to inflame his mind with reſentment againſt his opponents; he reſolved, at length, to read none of the books which they ſhould publiſh againſt him; and even diligently to avoid the peruſal of any publication, in which the controverſy which had been excited, or the calumnies which had been thrown upon his name, might be, however ſlightly, mentioned. He was naturally compaſſionate and humane: and, in the ſpirit of the benign religion of which he was a teacher, he ſet himſelf with the greateſt zeal and diligence, to ſoothe the griefs, and to

relieve, with his utmoſt ability, the wants of the afflicted and indigent among his flock. He conſidered the idle waſte of time as one of thoſe vices into which all men are habitually moſt liable to fall; and he therefore endeavoured to hold himſelf vigilantly on his guard againſt it. Never would he ſit down in a morning to his breakfaſt without having previouſly performed ſome little taſk of ſtudy or labour, by which he might be in his mind ſatisfied that he had earned the meal. In familiar converſation, he was cheerful and unaffected. Of his neighbours in Zurich, he aſſiduouſly, but unambitiouſly cultivated the goodwill. Like many other wiſe and good men, he conceived that the keeping of a journal of the ordinary tranſactions of his life, might prove eſſentially uſeful to enable him to purify his heart and affections, and to improve the whole tenor of his conduct. He kept ſuch a journal; and the ſubſequent publication of a part of it, which has been tranſlated into Engliſh by the Rev. Mr. Will, has evinced that his life was indeed ſimple and pure, and that the careful compoſition of his journal proved truely favourable to the improvement of his virtue.

Yet he could never gain the goodwill of his neighbour, the late Solomon Geſſner. Geſſner ſeems to have looked upon Lavater's phyſiognomical pretenſions as quackery; and to have been ill pleaſed, that a paltry gipſey-art ſhould come to draw the attention of both ſtrangers and his fellow-citizens from himſelf. He had the prepoſſeſſions and humours of a man advanced in years, who could not give faith to phyſiognomical revelations of which he had not heard in his youth. No mediation of their common friends could reconcile him to Lavater. Lavater had, however, the merit of cheriſhing no unkindly ſentiments againſt the venerable painter and poet. When Geſſner died, he lamented his death, and celebrated his talents and virtues in a beautiful elegy.

Nothing could divert Lavater from the ſtudy of phyſiognomy. He continued to extend his reſearches, and generalize his inferences. He became continually more confident in his own ſkill to read the characters of men in their features. His publications were gradually multiplied to more than twenty volumes; and their ſale added conſiderably to the ſmall income which he enjoyed as a clergyman. Strangers ſtill reſorted to receive his leſſons; and to thoſe who ſhowed the reſpectful docility of willing diſciples, he was not incommunicative. Of the many manuſcripts which he wrote, he would diſpoſe of ſome for money, to his viſitants and diſciples, without ſending them to court general peruſal from the preſs. Even of ſome of thoſe pieces which he printed, he began to confine the publication within the circle of his diſciples and particular friends. With his diſciples he would act ſomewhat in the manner of the ancient ſophiſts of Greece; allowing them to propoſe to him—not indeed in ſpeech, but in writing—whatever queſtions they might chooſe; and returning to theſe queſtions, written anſwers. Thus at leaſt, did he deign to gratify the ingenuous curioſity of Mr. Karamſin.

He was not ſo cloſely confined to his ſtudy and his clerical duties, as never to ſtir out of Zurich. Charles Bonnet, whom he, in company with his ſon, viſited at Geneva, uſed to relate a pleaſant inſtance, either of affectation in Lavater, or of a ſingularity of manner, the reſult of genuine enthuſiaſm, which had, however, to a ſtranger's eye, ſomewhat of an air of affectation. He had, with his ſon, entered Bonnet's apartment: the firſt civilities had paſſed between the ſtrangers: they ſat, and began to enter into eaſy converſation. Lavater having gazed ſome moments hard on Bonnet's face, ſtarted ſuddenly up; ſnatched Bonnet's wig from his head, and cried to his ſon, as if in a tranſport of phyſiognomical diſcovery, 'Son! whenever you ſee a head

formed like this, be ſure to reverence the mind which animates it, as pregnant with genius and wiſdom!' Bonnet refuſed not the compliment; but probably thought, that after the works which he had publiſhed, there was little power of phyſiognomical divination wanted, to diſcover that he was no ordinary man.

In 1788, Lavater was viſited at Zurich by Mr. Karamſin from Moſcow, the author of ſome noble compoſitions in the Ruſſian language. Karamſin approached him as a reſpectful admirer, and was ſoon admitted into his confidence. He found him ſtill zealouſly faithful to phyſiognomy, living mildly and ſimply in the boſom of his family, enjoying the eſteem of his fellow-citizens, cheriſhing no malignity againſt his enemies, glad to increaſe the number of his diſciples, and exceedingly deſirous to extend his fame by procuring the tranſlation of his works into foreign languages. Karamſin propoſed to tranſlate them into the language of Ruſſia: and Lavater engaged to tranſmit to him, for that purpoſe, corrected copies of all that he had hitherto written. Karamſin, during his ſtay at Zurich, accompanied Lavater one evening on a viſit to a poor woman of his pariſh, who lay on her death-bed. Not with the coldneſs of a perſon intereſted no further than to perform a merely official function; but with the kindneſs of a man tenderly ſympathiſing with ſuffering humanity, of a Chriſtian ſoothing the fears and animating the hopes of a fellow Chriſtian in the hour of diſſolution, with the awe of a good man, ſeeing another tread the fearful path, which he was himſelf, in paſſing to eternal happineſs, to tread. Lavater adminiſtered his laſt pious conſolations to the dying woman; mingled his tears with thoſe of her children and grand-children, who hung round her bed; and joined with them in prayer, with a tenderneſs and a fervour, which ſeemed to elevate to heaven the ſouls of all who were preſent; and as he retired from this ſcene of death, gave money to the poor weeping children while he bade them farewell.

When Switzerland was conquered by the French, Lavater patiently ſubmitted to the common fate of his fellow-citizens and his country. But the oppreſſions of the French commiſſaries excited in his mind an indignation which he boldly expreſſed in an appeal to the French government. It drew upon him the reſentment of the oppreſſors. He was ſeized, and ſent a priſoner to Schaffhauſen. He, however, within a ſhort time, obtained his liberty, and returned to the diſcharge of his paſtoral duties at Zurich. In 1799, when Zurich was taken by ſtorm from the Auſtrians and Ruſſians by the French under general Maſſena, Lavater venturing out into the ſtreets, amid the hurry of the engagement, was wounded by a Swiſs ſoldier, a man on whom he had formerly conferred ſome benefits. The wound was not immediately mortal; but though it was apparently healed up, his health had been by it irrecoverably injured. Attending ſome time afterward as a clergyman, on a perſon who was ſhot by the French, as an Auſtrian ſpy, in the laſt moments before the execution of the ſentence; his feelings were ſo affected by witneſſing that ſcene, that he relapſed into illneſs upon his return to his own houſe. His mind, on account of the woes of his country, and the general ſufferings of humanity by the war, was even more diſeaſed than his body. He had not a wiſh to ſurvive ſuch a devaſtation of all that was valuable in civil life. He died in pious reſignation and hope, on the laſt day of the eighteenth century, and had not quite completed the ſixtieth year of his age. He has left ſeveral children.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF DOGS.

[From Daniel's Rural Sports.]

THE Britiſh dogs were in early times juſtly prized, as excelling thoſe of any other country; as in ſwiftneſs, the greyhound; in ſpeed and perſeverance, the fox hound; in ſteadineſs, other hounds and beagles; in boldneſs, the terrier; in ſagacity, the ſetter; in activity, the ſpaniel, and in an invincible ardour, the bull dog, whoſe ſpirit death only can quell; for it is a fact, however ſavage the being that could make the trial, that at a bull-baiting in the north of England, a brute in the ſhape of a young man, laid ſome trifling wager, that he would at ſeperate times cut off all the four feet of his dog, and that after every amputation it would attack the bull. The cruel experiment was tried, and the dog continued to ſeize the bull as eagerly as before he was mutilated. A degrading inſtance which depicted man as a fiend, inflicting the extreme of cruelty upon an animal, whoſe courage the intenſeneſs of pain could neither ſlacken or ſubdue.

The different and inherent qualities of our dogs, are not to be matched in other nations; thoſe in Europe do juſtice to their ſuperiority, adopting our terms and names, and thankfully receiving them as choice preſents. Remarkable however it is, that almoſt every kind of Britiſh dogs degenerate in foreign climates, nor is it poſſible by any art whatever to prevent it.

As many curious facts ariſe among thoſe claſſes, which come not within the deſcription of ſporting dogs, inſtances of thoſe creatures acuteneſs and attachment, as an elucidation of their general character, may be here introduced; and among theſe, the dog's care in directing the blind man's ſteps, is not the leaſt worthy of notice. There are few who have not ſeen an object in this unfortunate ſtate, led by his dog, through the winding paſſages of a town or city, to the ſpot where he is accuſtomed to ſupplicate the charity of paſſengers; at night, the dog conducts him ſafely back, and gratefully receives, as the reward of its ſervices, that ſcanty pittance which wretchedneſs can beſtow.

That dogs are capable of mutual affection, the well-known ſtory of the dog of St. Alban's teſtifies. This dog being left at an inn there, till his maſter returned from London, and being ſeized by a large dog belonging to the houſe, went ſilently away, but ſoon returned with a friend, both larger and ſtronger than the dog which had ill-treated him, when they both fell on the aggreſſor, and worried him ſeverely.

Two dogs, kept by Mr. Sandford, of Shrewſbury, had been companions for many years; from age one died, and from his death the ſurvivor manifeſted an extraordinary degree of reſtleſs anxiety, ſearching all their former haunts for his old aſſociate, and refuſing every ſort of food, till at the end of ten days he expired; the victim of an attachment, which, with his boaſted intellectual powers, would have done honour to man.

Of the dog's inſtinct in returning home from places where they have been carried, in ſuch a manner, that no trace of the road can be ſuppoſed to exiſt in the animal's recollection, few but have heard recitals which have aſtoniſhed them. That the fox hound ſhould poſſeſs this faculty, is in ſome degree to be accounted for, from the journeys they make to different kennels, which frequently belong to the ſame hounds, in counties diſtant from each other, and from the extenſive tracts they run over in their various chaces, and being in the habit, if by accident thrown out, of returning to the kennel. The two inſtances now to be mentioned, are probably unexampled ones of this inherent property. —A Dane dog was given by a gentleman at Wivenhoe, to the captain of

a collier, who carried the dog on board his veſſel to Sunderland; but ſoon after his arrival there the dog was loſt, and returned to his old maſter in Eſſex.—The late colonel Hardy was ſent for expreſs to Bath, a favourite ſpaniel bitch accompanied him in his own travelling chaiſe, which he never quitted till he arrived there: after remaining four days he left the ſpaniel at Bath, and returned to his houſe at Springfield, in Eſſex, with equal expedition. Upon the third day, after his return, the bitch was at Springfield, though the diſtance between that place and Bath is 140 miles, and ſhe had to paſs through London, where ſhe had never been but in her paſſage through it, ſhut up in a carriage.

Upon the fidelity of dogs, the following facts deſerve to be here recorded.

Mr. Hawkes, farmer, of Halling, returning much intoxicated from Maidſtone market, with his dog, when the whole face of the country was covered with ſnow, miſtook his path, and paſſed over a ditch on his right hand toward the river; fortunately he was unable to get up the bank, or he muſt have fallen into the Medway, at nearly high water. Overcome with the liquor, Hawkes fell among the ſnow, in one of the coldeſt nights ever remembered; turning on his back, he was ſoon aſleep; his dog ſcratched the ſnow about him, and then mounted upon the body, rolled himſelf round, and laid him on his maſter's boſom, for which his ſhaggy hide proved a ſeaſonable covering. In this ſtate, with ſnow falling all the time, the farmer and his dog lay the whole of the night; in the morning, a Mr. Finch, who was out with his gun, perceiving an uncommon appearance, proceeded toward it; at his approach, the dog got off the body, ſhook the ſnow from him, and by ſignificant actions encouraged Mr. Finch to advance; upon wiping the ſnow from the face, the perſon was immediately recogniz-ed, and was conveyed to the firſt houſe, when a pulſation in the heart being evident, the neceſſary means to recover him were employed, and in a ſhort time Hawkes was able to relate his own ſtory.

Mr. Vaillant deſcribes the loſing of a bitch while travelling in Africa, when after firing his gun, and fruitleſsly ſearching for her, he diſpatched one of his attendants, to return by the way they had proceeded, when ſhe was found about two leagues diſtance, ſeated by the ſide of a chair and baſket, which had dropped unperceived from his waggon: an inſtance of attentive fidelity, which muſt have proved fatal to the animal, either from hunger, or beaſts of prey, had ſhe not been luckily diſcovered.

As inſtances of the dog's ſagacity, the following are ſubmitted. In croſſing the mountain St. Gothard, near Airola, the chevalier Gaſpard de Brandenberg and his ſervant were buried by an avalanche; his dog, who eſcaped the heap of ſnow, did not quit the place where he had loſt his maſter; this was fortunately not far from the convent; the animal howled, ran to the convent frequently, and then returned; ſtruck by his perſeverance, the next morning the people from the houſe followed him; he led them directly to the ſpot, ſcratched the ſnow, and after thirty-ſix hours paſſed beneath it, the chevalier and his domeſtic were taken out ſafe, hearing diſtinctly during their confinement the howling of the dog and the diſcourſe of their deliverers. Senſible that to the ſagacity and fondneſs of this creature he owed his life, the gentleman ordered by his will that he ſhould be repreſented on his tomb with his dog; and at Zug in the church of St. Oſwald, where he was buried in 1728, they ſtill ſhow the monument, and the effigy of this gentleman, with the dog lying at his feet.

In 1792, a gentleman, who lived in Vere-ſtreet, Clare-market, went with his family to the pit of Drury-lane theatre, at about half paſt five in

the evening, leaving a ſmall ſpaniel, of king Charles' breed, locked up in the dining-room, to prevent the dog from being loſt in his abſence. At eight o'clock his ſon opened the door, and the dog immediately went to the playhouſe and found out his maſter, though the pit was unuſually thronged, and his maſter ſeated near its centre.

In October 1800, a young man going into a place of public entertainment at Paris, was told that his dog could not be permitted to enter, and he was accordingly left with the guard at the door. The young man was ſcarcely entered into the lobby, when his watch was ſtolen. He returned to the guard, and prayed that his dog might be admitted, as, through his means, he might diſcover the thief: the dog was ſuffered to accompany his maſter, who intimated to the animal that he had loſt ſomething; the dog ſet out immediately in queſt of the *prayed* article, and faſtened on the thief, whoſe guilt on ſearching him was made apparent: the fellow had no leſs than ſix watches in his pocket, which being laid before the dog, he diſtinguiſhed his maſter's, took it up by the ſtring, and bore it to him in ſafety.

The docility of the dog is ſuch, that he may be taught to practice with conſiderable dexerity a variety of human actions: to open a door faſtened by a latch, and pull a bell when deſirous to be admitted. Faber mentions one belonging to a nobleman of the Medici family, which always attended at its maſter's table, took from him his plates, and brought him others; carried wine to him in a glaſs upon a ſalver, which it held in his mouth, without ſpilling; the ſame dog would alſo hold the ſtirrup in its teeth while its maſter was mounting horſe. The compiler of theſe anecdotes had formerly a ſpaniel, which would bring the bottles of wine from the corner of the room to the table by the neck, with ſuch care as never to break one, and in fact was the *boots* of the meſs-room.

Some few years ſince, the perſon who lived at the turnpike-houſe, about a mile from Stratford upon Avon, had trained a dog to go to the town for any ſmall parcels of grocery, &c. which he wanted. A note, mentioning the things required, was tied round his neck, and in the ſame manner the articles were faſtened, and in theſe errands the commodities arrived ſafe to his maſter.

To learned pigs, ducks, ravens, and dogs, this country has given birth, and their tutors' celebrity; but the performances of theſe animals have ever kept within the boundary of tacit intellect; and their knowledge is quit obſcured by that coloſſus of canine literature, whoſe hiſtory is too ſingular to be omitted. This dog would call, in an intelligible manner, for tea, coffee, chocolate, &c.; and this account was communicated to the Royal Academy of France, by no leſs a perſon than the celebrated Leibnitz, who atteſts that he himſelf heard him ſpeak. And the French academicians add, that, unleſs they had received the teſtimony of ſo great a man as Leibnitz, they ſhould ſcarcely have dared to repeat the circumſtance. This dog was of a middle ſize, and the property of a Saxon peaſant, whoſe child, a little boy, imagined that he perceived in the dog's voice an indiſtinct reſemblance to certain words, and therefore took it into his head to teach him to ſpeak; for this purpoſe, he ſpared neither time or pains with his pupil, who was about three years old when this learned education commenced; and at length he made ſuch a progreſs in language, as to be able to articulate no leſs than thirty words. It appears, however, that the ſcholar was ſomething of a truant, and did not very willingly exert his talents, being rather preſſed into the ſervice of literature; and it was neceſſary that the words ſhould be firſt pronounced to him each time, which he, as it were, echoed from his preceptor. This wonderful dog was born near Zeitz, in Saxony.

THE TRIAL: A TALE.

By Augustus Lafontaine.

'YES! charming Emma, I love you more than my life,' ſaid ſir Lewis D'Eichenlohe, with paſſionate tenderneſs, and preſſing his hand on his heart to confirm the truth of the proteſtation. 'So you ſay all,' replied Emma, bluſhing; 'but ſilly would be the damſel who ſhould believe you. Leave me, ſir,' added ſhe, withdrawing her hand, which he preſſed. 'Come, Gertrude!' Emma and her friend walked toward a bower in the garden. Lewis ſtood gazing after them, till the white gown of Emma had diſappeared among the buſhes. He then ſlowly returned to the caſtle.

'More than my life!' repeated Emma, after him, looking behind her, and pointing her finger, with an air of incredulity. 'If I could truſt the faith of any man,' ſaid Gertrude; 'it ſhould be that gentleman's. Of Rodolph's, or lord de Rhiendorf's profeſſions, I own I ſhould be more ſuſpicious. Their ſecret vows are paid leſs to Emma, than to the heireſs of Hardenberg.'—'Think you, that Lewis regards with other ſentiments?' 'Yes! it is the charming Emma herſelf, that Lewis loves.'—'And how ſhould you know.' 'I can hardly tell,' replied Gertrude; 'and yet, I perceive a thouſand trivial things, which though one can ſcarce name or deſcribe them, are infallible indications of true love. Your father fancies that ſir Rodolph and baron de Rheindorf love you as dearly as Lewis, becauſe they dance conſtant attendance upon you, wear your colours, and by every other oſtentatious means, declare their love. But ſir Lewis' affection involuntarily ſhows itſelf in all his actions. If he caſually touches your robe, a ſudden fire is lighted up in his eyes. Yeſterday, as you turned your head, one of the treſſes of your hair dropped looſely on his hand, and I obſerved him to tremble with ſudden emotion, and to ſtand for ſome minutes in an attitude the moſt inconvenient, that he might continue to feel that light waving preſſure. 'Theſe, you may tell me, are trifles; but ſuch trifles are the genuine indications of true love.'

Emma muttered ſome faint objections; but was in truth ſecretly delighted to hear her friend recount ſuch proofs of the tenderneſs of ſir Lewis. But yet ſhe could not allow herſelf to believe that he actually loved her *more than life*. This ſhe thought impoſſible; and yet ſhe wiſhed it true. She thought it ſo charming to be loved to that exceſs, that in the fond reverie which the idea excited, ſhe reſolved not to give herſelf to any lover who ſhould not convince her, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that *he loved her more than life*. 'But how can you make yourſelf ſure of this?' ſaid Gertrude. 'In the difficulty of making myſelf ſure of it,' ſaid Emma, 'lies my misfortune.' She then ſat down on the green turf, and covering her eyes with her hand, fell into a reverie, in which ſhe fancied ſhe ſaw Lewis ſaving her from a thouſand dangers, at the peril of his own life.

Gertrude, knowing her friend's humour, left her for a time, and purſued her walk by a different way. Toward evening, when they again met, Emma appeared to be in agitation, and ſaid, 'I muſt know, Gertrude!'—As ſhe ſaid this, ſhe took her friend's hand, hurried her out of the garden, and led her ſtraight to the chaplain's cell.

'I muſt know,' repeated ſhe: and then ſhe informed the chaplain of her doubts, her wiſhes, and her reſolution.

'The veil, reverend father, ſhall be my choice, if I may not have a huſband that ſincerely loves me!' Thus ſhe ended a long diſcourſe, the

object of which was to prove to the monk, that the felicity of her whole life would depend on her being able to know certainly, before taking a final engagement, whether ſhe were truly beloved by him to whom ſhe was to give her hand. She proceeded to explain the romantic plan ſhe had conceived in order to try whether Lewis D'Eichenlohe truly loved her, as he ſwore that he did.

It was no eaſy matter to give probability to a ſcheme of enchantment. What cannot two young women accompliſh, with the aid of a monk ſkilled in all the myſteries and miracles of the cloiſter? A contrivance of magic was therefore agreed on. Its accompliſhment was put in a train of preparation, and Emma implored the holy virgin to ſupport her knight in the trial intended for him.

One fine ſummer evening, while the chaplain, the knight, and the ladies, ſat in a bower in the garden, Emma, touching her lute in uniſon while Gertrude ſang, Lewis repeating tales, and the monk intermingling legends of miracles, the converſation turned, as it appeared, naturally, upon ſome circumſtances relative to Emma's great-grandmother. The monk told ſuch ſurpriſing things reſpecting her death, her tomb, and the miracles wrought at the tomb, that Lewis liſtened in gazing aſtoniſhment, and the two young ladies ſhowed as if they could ſcarce breathe for terror. 'I ſometimes have myſelf viſited the tomb,' ſaid the monk, with a tremulous tone of voice; 'and have always ſeen ſupernatural forms flitting around it.' He added, that having happened to repair to it, about eight days before the death of Emma's mother, he ſaw there apparitions, and heard ſtrange voices, intimating that the lady of the caſtle was actually to die, as ſhe ſoon after did. 'Nay,' continued he, 'thoſe appearances are now conſtantly ſeen, and thoſe warnings heard before the death of every perſon of the houſe of Hardenberg.' His narratives were uttered with a ſerioufneſs, and carried in them a ſolemn terror, by which the curioſity of the knight was excited to the utmoſt. After muſing ſome time, he aſked for the key which opened into the vaults of the tomb. He was told that it was in the hands of the baron of Hardenberg himſelf. From him, therefore, he determined to procure it.

Emma ſtrove to divert him from his purpoſe. 'For my ſake,' ſaid ſhe, 'think not of going down into the vaults.' He promiſed that he would not; but with a ſecret determination not to keep his word.

The party returned to the caſtle. The two young ladies, as if in fright, ſtill held cloſe by their conductors. Emma, trembling, pointed to the wing of the caſtle in which were the haunted ſcenes; and declared that ſhe thought ſhe ſaw moving lights in it. The chaplain again deſcribed the paſſage into the vaults, and the beauty of the monument. The lights became then more conſpicuous. The monk croſſed himſelf, Emma and Gertrude held faſt by ſir Lewis, who began to feel ſome emotions of terror, becauſe he knew that part of the caſtle to be uninhabited.

They now entered the uſual family apartments in the caſtle. The three contrivers of the plot were charmed with their ſucceſs in exciting the knights curioſity. Sir Lewis, on his part, had ſecretly determined to gratify it at whatever riſk. They took leave of one another for the night, and retired to their ſeveral apartments, reflecting upon their reſpective deſigns. Next day, Lewis again requeſted from father Euſtace an account of all the particulars which he knew relative to the tomb. The father related them in ſuch a manner that they tended ſtrongly to awaken curioſity, without overwhelming the mind with terror. The knight ſoon after procured the keys.

He next day repaired to the uninhabited wing of the caſtle, attended by a ſquire of tried courage and fidelity. He aſcended by an exterior

ſtaircaſe, in the apertures of which grew plants, which had riſen to a great height. The gate was unlocked, and opened with a noiſe which alarmed the heart. The ſquire entered after him, and he ſhut it behind them.

It was now the hour of ſeven in the evening. The ladies had detained the knight with them till this hour, that they might have time to get all in readineſs for his reception in the old tower.

Lewis, undiſmayed, opened the firſt interior door he came to. It led into a ſeries of rooms, of which the antique, but ſuperb furniture and tapeſtries, ſhowed thoſe apartments to have been anciently occupied by perſons of great opulence and of diſtinguiſhed rank.

They paſſed on till they came in front of a huge iron gate, ornamented with gilded ſculptures. It was opened. They beheld before them an apartment which had been deſcribed to ſir Lewis, under the appellation of the Knight's hall, and of which the magnificence was ſuch as at once to move them to ſurpriſe, and to impreſs them with awe.

At the moſt diſtant extremity of the hall, the floor was raiſed to an elevation above its level in other parts. On that elevation ſtood, under a canopy, a throne on which formerly ſat the anceſtors of Emma, when they gave audience to their vaſſals, and came to determinations in reſpect to wars to be waged againſt their neighbours. A range of pillars of red marble extended round the hall. Between the pillars were the ſtatues or portraits of the barons of Hardenberg, which ſtood fixed to the wall, and had over them ſentences inſcribed out of holy writ. Below were the lances of thoſe warriors, leaning at one end againſt the pillars. Above the columns was a gallery for the ladies and the ſervants of the family.

The ſolemn ſtillneſs of the hall, its ſpacious extent, the dim light glimmering through it, the ſhades of the columns, the figures of the ancient knights, and the reverberation of the voices of ſir Lewis, and his ſquire, ſo inflamed the imagination, that they could almoſt fancy the old barons of Herdenberg, ſtarting from the wall to meet them.

They excited each other's attention to thoſe objects which ſtruck them, not by words freely enunciated, but by geſtures and whiſpers. He whoſe attention was thus called, ſhuddered at the notice, and marked the place with his eye, to which his companion had pointed, as if he were afraid of there ſeeing ſome object of horror. They paſſed half an hour in thus contemplating the objects in the hall.

At laſt ſir Lewis lighted two large wax candles, which were to illuminate his paths at his cloſe approach to the tomb. A ſecret door behind the throne opened by a ſlight preſſure with the hand. The knight entered it, and was followed by his ſquire. Terror and curioſity equally filled their breaſts.

By a narrow paſſage, they found their way to a door ſhut with ſeveral bolts. Theſe, one after another, Lewis unlocked. The door opening, diſcovered a flight of ſteps, which appeared to deſcend to a great depth. The adventurers went down, and found the ſtairs to terminate at an arcade, from which opened three corridors under vaults of ſtone. A ſolemn and awful ſilence prevailed. The air came in chilling blaſts from the vaults, as if the ſpirits of the departed were riding on its wings. Lewis made the ſign of the croſs, and recommended himſelf to St. George. The eſquire began to repeat his prayers.

They took the middle corridor, and paſſed ſlowly and in ſilence forward. Scarce had they reached the middle of the corridor, when a voice was heard to call 'Lewis! ſir Lewis!'

They ſtopped, looked fearfully on one another, and thought that they muſt have miſtaken. Lewis was again ſtepping onward, when he again heard an unknown voice calling him diſ-

tinctly by his name. 'Doſt thou not hear a voice?' ſaid he to the eſquire. 'I thought I heard your name ſoftly uttered by ſomething unſeen.'—'I alſo heard it,' returned the knight. They looked around by the light of their wax-candles, but they diſcovered no chink in the wall, by which a voice might come in. Again a voice thrice called the knight by name. A deep plaintive ſigh was then heard to re-echo through the vaults ſo diſtinctly, that both the knight and his eſquire ſuddenly ſtarted back from that ſide from which it ſeemed to proceed. They ſaw nothing. But the eſquire ſeizing his maſter by his clothes, ſtrove by ſigns to perſuade him to draw back. 'Sir Lewis!' once more enunciated the unknown voice, 'your deſtiny conducts you hither; enter that vault; your ſquire may accompany you to the extremity of the corridor.'

They again for a long while ſtood ſtill, and liſtened. But all was now ſilent; and they were not leſs terrified by this ſilence than they had been by the voice and the ſighs before.

'We muſt advance,' ſaid Lewis. 'Advance!' repeated the voice, very diſtinctly, but in a low tone, and with a ſigh.

They proceeded, trembling, into the vault. A duſky, reddiſh light, began to make the darkneſs viſible. When they came to its further extremity, an aſtoniſhing ſight met their eyes.

They entered a hall of an hexagonal figure, very ſpacious, and under a lofty vaulted roof. At each of its ſix ſides was ſuch another entrance, as that by which the knight and his ſquire had come in. The portico was of white marble, beautifully poliſhed. Innumerable lights were reflected, with a dazzling luſtre, from the ſurface of the marble. The knight and his ſquire felt their ſenſes overpowered in amazement. They looked on each other, without ſpeaking. The light had, however, the effect of gradually reviving their courage. Imagination was inflamed within them. The knight felt the blood to mount in his cheeks, and with a firm voice, ſaid to his ſquire, remain you here while I go on. Scarce had he ſaid theſe words, when mournful muſic was heard from that corridor in which the light ſhone the ſtrongeſt. A rich fragrance was diffuſed while the muſic played. Lewis, now more animated, went by the angle formed between the paſſage, and one of the ſides of the ſaloon, and without heſitation advanced toward the ſpot from whence the muſic ſeemed to proceed. At intervals, the muſic pauſed. Lewis then heard a voice ſoftly ſay; fear not, ſir Knight! go on! behold! liſten!

He advanced with greater confidence into that corridor which was illuminated by two ſheets of flame gleaming along the walls. The lights grew by degrees fainter; and at the further end of the corridor he was again left entirely in the dark. Under a round vault, ſupported by three rows of pillars of black marble, ſtood the tomb of Emma's great grandmother. A glimmering light faintly diſcovered the ſurrounding objects, but ſo as to augment the horror which reigned around.

The knight, as he entered from the narrow paſſage by which he had been conducted hither, perceived the monument, and over it a ſtatue large as the life of the old lady, to whoſe memory it was conſecrated. No burſting noiſe aroſe to diſturb the ſilence of the tomb. Lewis was about to paſs under the row of pillars on his left, when he diſcovered at the foot of the monument a female form, motionleſs as a ſtatue, yet ſo natural that the blood curdled in his veins at the ſight. The phantom ſeemed to aſcend, and was recognized by him to be Emma's great grandmother, preciſely ſuch as ſhe appeared on the tomb in the ſame dreſs, and with the ſame pallid countenance. He ſaw her move toward himſelf, and his knees then ſtaggered, his hair ſtood on end, he could ſcarce breathe, but fell down

on the cold marble. The phantom beckoned to him to follow her. He aroſe, trembling, after a moment's ſilence, and followed while the ſhade led the way to a ſpot under a range of pillars. There deeply ſighing, it pointed to a coffin between two columns, on which was written in letters of flame the name of Emma. In that coffin he ſoon perceived his dear Emma's very form, pale as a lily, motionleſs, lifeleſs, yet retaining the moſt entire reſemblance to the dear miſtreſs of his fondeſt wiſhes. 'O God of mercy!' cried ſir Lewis, 'Emma! my Emma!'

'Preſume not to blame the decrees of the Almighty!' ſaid the phantom, in a faint indiſtinct voice, ſuch as when the wind ſeems to ſigh among the ears of ſtanding corn.

'God of mercy!' cried the youth again, 'My Emma!' The phantom, by putting its hand to its lips, made a ſign to him to be ſilent. He remained in a ſilence, amid which his ſenſes were bewildered. The phantom again ſighing, ſaid, 'Within three days Emma dies. Sunday is the laſt day of her life.'

'Mercy! Mercy! Holy mother of God!' cried ſir Lewis, throwing himſelf on his knees. 'Let the blow fall upon me; but ſpare my Emma! Gracious God!—' It is in thy power to ſave her;' uttered the ſhade which was gliding near: 'Mark this cup, ſir Lewis; it is filled with either the death of Emma, or thine. If thou ſhalt drink up what it contains, then Emma lives. She dies if thou ſhalt ſhun to redeem her life at the price of thine.'

'Give it me,' ſaid Lewis, ſtretching out his hand. 'You will find it in Emma's cloſet. There you muſt drink its potion. Think well what you do, before you exhauſt the fatal draught.' A delicious fragrance was effuſed from it; and on its edge was inſcribed in large letters the word Salvation. He examined the vaſe. It chanced to ſlide from his hand. On a ſudden a flaſh of lightning burſt through the gloom, a thunder-clap was heard, the phantom vaniſhed, and all was wrapped in darkneſs.

Lewis, then in haſte, retired by the paſſage by which he had entered. He found his eſquire where he had left him. 'Let us begone!' ſaid he, 'I have beheld things terrible beyond expreſſion! I go to ſave her!' They paſſed quickly through the corridors, in the ſecond of which a voice was heard to whiſper ſoftly; 'think on Emma!' They haſtened to the ſecond gate, which they at length ſucceeded in opening. They walked with ſpeed acroſs the knight's hall, and the apartments between that and the great gate. When they found themſelves once more breathing the open air in the court; 'God be praiſed!' cried the ſquire. Lewis uttered a deep groan, and ſunk into the arms of his attendant. The ſquire laid his maſter on the graſs till he might revive. They then ran together to the caſtle.

Juſt as they walked up the great ſtairs, a carriage came along the drawbridge. Gertrude and Emma alighted from the carriage. They joined the knight, and gayly talked of the objects which they had ſeen in their excurſion. Lewis ſilently gazed on Emma, with looks of compaſſion. He led her trembling to the top of the ſtairs; then retired to his chamber, there to hide the ſecret anguiſh of his heart.

It may not be amiſs now to explain the origin of the wonders which the knight had ſeen. That part of the caſtle of Hardenberg was built in the earlieſt age of chivalry. Such was the conſtruction of the corridors, that a ſound uttered, however low, at one end of any of them, might be heard through it even to the other. Wax-lights had been conveyed into the place between the time of the contrivance of the plan and its execution: the reſt of the illumination was effected by phoſphorus. Gertrude acted as the repreſentative of the great grandmother of Emma. Emma's own form was exhibited by herſelf in per-

ſon. The two ladies entered the ſubterraneous apartments by a back door unknown to the knight. Some of Emma's female attendants executed the muſic, and produced the flaſhes of lightning. The monk, with a bowl rolled over a hollow plank, gave the thunder. When Lewis retired, Emma and Gertrude went alſo away, as quickly as poſſible by the ſame ſecret door by which they had entered. They immediately took their carriage, and hence were able to reach the caſtle as ſoon as ſir Lewis.

To explain the reſpective feelings of Lewis and Emma after thoſe incidents would be leſs eaſy.

The words uttered with ſo much emotion by Lewis, 'Great God! let the fate be mine; but ſpare my Emma!' had inexpreſſibly affected Emma's heart. She had difficulty to refrain from ſtarting up from the coffin, and throwing herſelf into her lover's arms. Nothing could have withheld her, but the hope of a triumph yet more complete. Throughout the remainder of the evening, ſhe enjoyed the gayeſt flow of ſpirits; and if ſhe had happened to ſee the knight again, ſhe would undoubtedly have betrayed the ſecret to him: for ſhe thought it now quite certain, that he would exhauſt the potion from the cup.

Lewis, on the other hand, threw himſelf on his bed, in a ſtate of unutterable anguiſh of mind. During the night, his ſufferings were terrible. The fatal words ſeemed ſtill to ſound in his ears. It ſeemed as if he ſtill beheld the characters of flame in which they were written. When he thought of Emma's death, he vowed to drink the beverage. Again, his own life would appear dearer to him than ever, and the love of life would ſuppreſs in his heart every other exalted ſentiment. Toward morning he fell into an unquiet ſleep, which inſtead of tranquillizing his imagination, bewildered, inflamed, and diſtracted it a great deal more.

In the morning, his firſt care was to repair to the cloſet, where he had been directed to find the cup of death. It ſtood on an altar, and was filled with an unknown liquor, which ſeemed to be of a ſpirituous nature. He ſhuddered at the ſight; yet took it up and put it to his lips. Emma was preſent. Her heart beat violently, and was agitated with an anxiety the moſt delightful, when from behind a curtain, which concealed her from his ſight, ſhe ſaw the knight's agitation and the movement of his hand, to do what he deemed the laſt fatal act. But with a trembling hand he replaced the cup upon the altar, and he then ruſhed out of the room. Poor Emma! thy arms already expanded to preſs thy lover to thy heart, now dropped languidly down, as thou ſaweſt him flee, leaving the cup unexhauſted. A thouſand varying thoughts crowded up in her mind. Hope and fear alternately aroſe. She blamed her own capricious curioſity. At length, in the agitation of her ſpirits, ſhe was affected with a head-ach, and was about to retire to reſt. At that moment, Lewis came in. When he heard Emma complain, a death-like paleneſs overſpread his countenance. Her father ſpoke with ſome pleaſantry of her head-ach. 'No! ſhe is ill, very ill!' cried ſir Lewis, earneſtly. 'Alas!' added he, in a low voice, 'without hope of recovery.' He then went out, with the looks and manner of one utterly in deſpair.

'Without hope of recovery!' repeated Emma, who had overheard his laſt words, with the bitterneſs of diſappointment. At this moment, ſhe found herſelf really ſo ill, that ſhe was obliged to go to bed.

Lewis, in the mean time, wandered wildly from place to place, in a ſtate of diſtraction and deſpair. He went into the garden, but before he had walked twenty paces down an alley, turned haſtily back. He then retired to his own apartment, threw himſelf firſt on one ſeat, then on another, then haſtened away to the apartments in which the company uſually aſſembled.

He there began to talk to ſome perſon; but broke his diſcourſe ſuddenly off in the middle, then fixed his eye on another perſon, as if about to ſpeak, yet continued ſilent; then leaning his head on the ſhoulder of a third, exclaimed, 'O God! have mercy on me!' When he went into the cloſet, where ſtood the fatal cup, he gazed with looks of diſtraction on the cup, wrung his hands in deſpair; deſperately ſeized the cup; but, as he had juſt brought it to his lips, again dropped it on the ground.

He thus paſſed two days in all the agonies of a parricide. He became every hour more diſtractedly wretched. He aſked of every perſon, and almoſt every minute, 'how was Emma?' and turned away with indignation when told that ſhe was but ſlightly indiſpoſed.

The dreaded Sunday came. He went down from his own apartment; but dared not to enter that of Emma. He walked backward and forward in the corridor which led to it; liſtening from time to time with eager attention. The door was at laſt opened, and Gertrude appeared.

'Dear Gertrude! is ſhe ſtill alive?' 'Thank God!' anſwered Gertrude, 'her life is in no danger. Yet ſhe is worſe than when you retired laſt night.'—'Worſe!' cried he, 'Great God!' He then ran once more to the cloſet. He gazed for ſome moments on the fatal cup. In a fit of deſpair, 'O God!' cried he. He then ſtruck his hands with violence on his forehead, and ran out. Meeting Gertrude as he paſſed; 'She dies, ſhe dies,' cried he, 'and I am her murderer.'

He ruſhed down the ſtairs; took his horſe; rode impatiently out of the court; and gallopped away with an impetuoſity that aſtoniſhed and terrified all who beheld him.

Toward evening he had returned: and, in a tremulous voice, aſked the firſt perſon whom he met, 'Is Emma dead?' He was quite enraged when the man coldly anſwered, 'I did not know that ſhe was ill.'

He entered the caſtle; and ſaw Emma ſtanding in the ſaloon, but pale, and with a caſt of melancholy in her countenance. The fatal cup was not now in the cloſet. Lewis paſſed the evening in ſuſpenſe between hope and fear. But when the caſtle clock ſounded the midnight hour, his joy roſe to an extravagance equal to that of his former diſtreſs. Emma's coldneſs, and the ironical politeneſs with which ſhe treated him, though ſtrikingly viſible to every perſon elſe, did not fix his notice. He returned to reſt, and enjoyed a refreſhing ſleep, with pleaſing dreams. But ſleep viſited not the bright eyes of Emma. She paſſed a reſtleſs night, amid the anxieties of fruſtrated hope, offended pride, love and hate, grief and reſentment. Next morning, ſhe looked ſo ill, that it might have ſeemed, as if there had been actually truth in the prophecy.

Lewis approached her with the triumphant air of happy, contented love. He now, for the firſt time, perceived her coldneſs and diſdain. He complained, intreated, became firſt piqued, and at laſt ſeriouſly angry, ſtill fluttering about her, conſtant as her ſhadow. He tried all, to regain her favour; but, in vain. There were, indeed, moments when ſhe ſeemed to treat him with an air of friendlineſs: but he no ſooner mentioned love, than her eyes became dark, and her brow clouded. Sir Lewis ſtrove for ſeveral days, but without ſucceſs, to diſcover the reaſon of this ſtrange alteration in her conduct.

About this time, ſir George Von Wallſdorff came into that neighbourhood. He ſoon drew the favourable notice of all the young ladies. In the emperor's court, where he ſpent much of his time, he had acquired a poliſh and elegance in his manners, by which he was diſtinguiſhed above moſt other young men of the ſame rank. He ſaw lovely Emma; and from that hour became one of her admirers. But he was not more ſucceſsful than his rivals, in overcoming

that coldneſs which had been, ſince the time of her indiſpoſition, a diſtinguiſhing feature in her character.

Yet ſhe, in ſecret, paid dear for her affected coldneſs, and for the vanity of having fancied herſelf dearer even than life, to her lover. Her heart ſtill cheriſhed a ſecret tenderneſs for Lewis, which mingling with her ſpite againſt him, ſeverely puniſhed herſelf for the ſufferings which ſhe inflicted upon him. In ſolitude, ſhe frequently ſhed ſuch tears as rarely fall from the eyes of a young beauty. True love ſhe judged to be, with many others, a dream, and ſeated in her heart, only to render her unhappy. She rejected all thoſe ſweet illuſions with which this ſentiment is made to embelliſh life. She called tenderneſs and paſſion to an account before the tribune of reaſon. She ſtrove to ſuppreſs in her breaſt, that voice, which, for the ſake of the felicity of human life, ſhould alone have the power to decide in affairs of love.

She thus became every day more reſerved and incommunicative. She walked in the moſt ſolitary places, and ſtrove to eſcape from every eye. Lewis ſtill followed, to complain of her coldneſs; but ſhe denied all pity to his complaints.

Von Wallſdorff alſo attended her walks, and endeavoured to find her alone, that he might explain to her the cauſe of his love, and, if poſſible, win her heart. In vain. She forbade him not to love her; but forbade that he ſhould intrude upon her retirement with the tale of his love.

In one of thoſe ſolitary walks, Emma wandered on the banks of the Rhine. The wildneſs of the ſcene, and the noiſe of the river, diverted her imagination. She ſat herſelf down on the cliff of a rock, and gazed on the foaming and eddying waters as they paſſed. Attempting to approach ſtill nearer, ſhe put her foot on a ſtone which happened to be looſe: it gave way; and ſhe was plunged into the river.

She ſcreamed aloud; but was hurried down the ſtream. Within a few moments ſhe felt herſelf to be ſeized, detained, raiſed to the ſurface of the water. For ſome minutes her deliverer and herſelf ſtruggled hard with death. His cries drew others to the ſpot. They obtained aſſiſtance, and were brought to the bank alive.

'God be praiſed!' cried her preſerver, who ſtill held her in his arms. She revived; and perceived it to be ſir George Von Wallſdorff, to whom ſhe owed her life.

He attended her to the caſtle. She turned her eyes from time to time upon him, with looks of grateful emotion. She herſelf miſtook for love, the gratitude which ſwelled her heart. She fancied, that in him ſhe had found a man who loved her more than his life.

Their converſation, as they returned to the caſtle, turned upon the circumſtances of Emma's danger and eſcape. 'How could you, ſir,' ſaid ſhe, 'throw yourſelf after me, into the ſtream? How could you ſo eagerly riſk your own life, to ſave mine?'—'Without you, lovely Emma, how ſhould I have lived?' replied Von Wallſdorff, tenderly preſſing her hand. She would have anſwered, and would have told her lover, that he was alſo dear to her: but, at that moment, ſhe felt her heart to breathe a ſigh of regret, that it had not been Lewis that ſaved her life.

A ſlight fever, the conſequence of the accident, confined Emma, for ſome days, to her bed. Having, then, leiſure to examine the ſtate of her heart, ſhe found that gratitude and eſteem were properly her ſentiments toward ſir George; while of Lewis ſhe ſtill thought with ſomewhat of the tenderneſs of love. But this laſt ſentiment toward Lewis, ſhe determined not to cheriſh in her heart. 'It is my duty,' ſaid ſhe, with downcaſt eyes, to Gertrude, 'to prefer the man who has given me ſuch an unequivocal proof of his love.' And then ſhe ſuffered a deep ſigh to eſcape from her boſom.

She preſſed her hand on her heart, with a look of determined firmneſs. From that inſtant, ſhe would no longer amuſe herſelf with the rival attentions of her lovers. Lewis was formally diſmiſſed. Sir George was openly received with favour. His ſofteſt ſmiles and tendereſt glances were returned by her. He was even ſometimes the ſubject of her tendereſt ſolitary reveries. But the image of Lewis aroſe, at thoſe moments, much oftener upon her mind, and in a manner far more intereſting to her affections.

Lewis, a ſtranger to Emma's ſecret ſentiments, and marking only the mutual tenderneſs between her and Von Wallſdorff, relinquiſhed every hope; and, one day, while they ſat together, with an air of mutual intimacy, he approached, and with tears, cried—'Farewell, Emma!'—He offered her his hand, without truſting her eyes to meet his glance. She took it, and—unconſciouſly, it might be,—graſped it with a tender preſſure, then let it fall. Lewis inſtantly left her.

Emma affected a degree of gayety which ſecretly ſhe did not feel. Von Wallſdorff endeavoured to amuſe her. She ſmiled; but ſoon, again, became penſive. They walked in the garden, and tried little ſportive diverſions. They talked of happineſs: and Emma often aſſured Gertrude, that ſhe was happy, even while ſhe ſpoke with an air of melancholy; and that as ſoon as her father, who was then abſent, ſhould return, ſhe would avow her love to Von Wallſdorff, and give him her hand in marriage: 'for, he loves me,' ſaid ſhe, 'he loves me more than his life.'

Her father came, a few days after this, at full gallop into the court of the caſtle. His looks, when he entered the ſaloon, were expreſſive of the deepeſt uneaſineſs and vexation: 'Father! what is the matter?' ſaid Emma.—'I am put to the ban of the empire!' cried the proud lord of Hardenberg, in a tone of fury.

He had taken part in a conſpiracy againſt the power of the emperor. That conſpiracy was detected before its authors could carry it into execution. The chiefs, being princes of great power, eaſily eſcaped the ill conſequences of this fruſtrated treaſon; but the emperor determined to wreak his vengeance on the inferior barons who had taken part with them. 'Sir George,' ſaid the baron, 'troops are already on their march to put the ban in execution againſt me. I am going to aſſemble my vaſſals. Baron Von Rothenberg comes to my aſſiſtance. You love my daughter. Receive her hand in marriage (at theſe words, Emma turned pale) and give me the aid of your own arm, and that of the armed followers whom you can muſter?' Von Wallſdorff ſtammered out ſomething about his friends at court, and poſſibility of pacifying the emperor through their mediation. Mr. Von Hardenberg ſaid, that he ſhould be glad of ſuch interpoſition in his behalf. 'But, in the mean time,' continued he, 'the Imperial banners advance: we muſt defend ourſelves till our peace can be made: you will not refuſe me your immediate aſſiſtance?'—Sir George replied, that if he ſhould take part in the rebellion, this might hurt the influence of his friends with the emperor; and Mr. Von Hardenberg's pardon would become ſo much the more hopeleſs.—'That, alſo, may be,' ſaid Von Hardenberg, 'retire you then to your own eſtates; I can eaſily defend myſelf, here, without your aid: but my caſtle will, for the preſent, be no convenient reſidence for females. You love Emma. My chaplain will, this day, join your hands. To-morrow, let her accompany you home. Von Wallſdorff replied, that marriage with the daughter of a nobleman under the ban of the empire would infallibly ſubject him to the emperor's reſentment; and that, however deſirous of the felicity of being the huſband of Emma, he could not think of ruining himſelf by an indiſcreet marriage with her;

which would both deſtroy his own intereſt for himſelf at court, and at the ſame time render him unable to ſerve Mr. Von Hardenberg there. 'The court! the favour of the emperor!' cried the baron, in a rage. 'Holla! there! Saddle Mr. Von Wallſdorff's horſes! Farewell, ſir Courtier! Make my reſpects to your friends at court; but let me never more find you within a league's diſtance of this caſtle: otherwiſe you ſhall feel that the ban of the empire has not unnerved the force of this arm!'

'The emperor will avenge me of your ingratitude,' ſaid ſir George, with haughty irony. 'I ſaved your daughter's life; and you diſmiſs me with inſult: but I ſcorn your threats. Fare you well! Von Hardenberg!' So ſaying, he left them, with an air of proud ſcorn; mounted his horſe; and rode away.

'What can this mean?' ſaid Emma, as ſoon as ſhe found herſelf alone. 'Is this his love? He could, without heſitation, expoſe his own life to ſave mine. Yet, now, he even refuſes my hand for fear of endangering his intereſt at court—an intereſt not indiſpenſably neceſſary to his welfare—by the alliance! Did he then not truly love me? Or, would Lewis have acted otherwiſe?'—She was now abſorbed in a reverie, from which the din of the preparations for defence could ſcarcely rouſe her.

The baron of Hardenberg's vaſſals aſſembled to defend their lord. Stores of proviſions were laid in. The halls and other apartments of the caſtle were filled with men in arms. The fortifications were repaired. The fortreſs, and all around it, aſſumed every day more and more of a military appearance.

One morning, came a troop of fifty men on horſeback, with waving banners. A trumpeter from the drawbridge requeſted admittance on their behalf to the caſtle. He was conducted to Emma's father, who happened to be with his daughter. 'Sir Lewis D'Eichenlohe,' ſaid the trumpeter, 'learning that baron Von Hardenberg's ſafety is in danger, ſends theſe fifty warriors to his aid; and would himſelf come, if he did not fear that his preſence might be diſagreeable to the baron's daughter.

'Diſagreeable!' cried Emma, with animation; then ſuddenly ſtopping, ſhe turned away her head, while her countenance was ſuffuſed with a deep bluſh. 'Your company is welcome!' cried the baron; 'and we will receive ſir Lewis with the greateſt pleaſure.' The drawbridge was again let down. The troop of auxiliaries was admitted: and with this ſeaſonable aid, Mr. Von Hardenberg found himſelf in a condition to await the approach of the troops who were to execute the Imperial ban, with much leſs ſolicitude for the event. Three days after this, came ſir Lewis himſelf, with a ſecond troop of fifty men. Emma was too much afflicted to appear. The Imperial troops ſoon after beſieged the caſtle; and gave full employment to the activity of the knights within.

If all the defendants had fought with the intrepidity of ſir Lewis and Mr. Von Hardenberg, not an individual of the enemy would have ſurvived the firſt ſally which the beſieged made upon them. They were diſperſed; but they afterward rallied; and were reinforced with a conſiderable number of auxiliary ſoldiers from the Imperial cities. At the ſame time appeared an Imperial reſcript, declaring all thoſe to be guilty of treaſon againſt the emperor who ſhould have joined baron Von Hardenberg, to reſiſt the execution of the decree againſt him, and ſhould not, upon this notice, retire with their vaſſals. This meaſure produced immediately the expected effect. Rothenberg, the baron's moſt intimate friend, retired with all his followers, from the caſtle.

Yet Lewis ſtill remained, and remained at the riſk of ſeeing his lands laid waſte, and himſelf put to the ban of the empire. Baron Von Hardenberg was, in conſequence of a wound, confined to his bed. D'Eichenlohe alone inſpired the garriſon with his

own courage, and directed all the requiſite meaſures of defence. A meſſenger came with a formal ſummons to Lewis to abandon the caſtle of Hardenberg, on pain of ſeeing his own laid in ruins. 'Though it ſhould be burnt to the ground,' cried he, 'this fortreſs I will not abandon.'—In the evening, the diſtant ſky was reddened to the ſight by the flames of the caſtle of Eichenlohe. Lewis, from the windows of the caſtle of Hardenberg, beheld the conflagration of his own caſtle and villages. A tear ſtole down his cheeks; but he uttered not a word.

'Take a hundred of our warriors, and cut in pieces thoſe miſcreant incendiaries,' ſaid the baron. Lewis ſtarted up to go: but his eyes turned upon Emma: ſhe was oppreſſed with ſorrow: 'No,' ſaid he, 'I cannot, for a moment, leave this ſpot: let them complete the miſchief.

Baron Von Hardenberg had at the Imperial court moſt powerful enemies, who had determined to conſummate his ruin. New troops marched againſt him, with an order ſigned by the emperor, to put him to death, if he ſhould be taken alive. The caſtle was now cloſely inveſted. The commander of the troops ſurrounding it, once more made offer to ſir Lewis of a pardon from the emperor, and the reſtitution of his property, if he would but abandon Hardenberg. The baron himſelf preſſed his gallant and generous ally to accept theſe conditions. Lewis looked on Emma.—'No! I will live or die with you!'—Emma felt, amid her diſtreſs, a delight to hear thoſe words from his lips. Her eyes met thoſe of her lover, with an expreſſion of tenderneſs which more than compenſated for all the ſacrifices he had made. 'What!' ſaid ſhe, 'George riſked his life for me; yet refuſed my proffered hand. Lewis would have left me to die; and yet he truly loves me.

At laſt, the beſieged remained without ammunition or proviſions; and further reſiſtance was impoſſible. Baron Von Hardenberg prepared to eſcape ſecretly. But he wiſhed Lewis to ſtay behind, and ſtill ſecure his own pardon, by delivering up the caſtle.—'No! I will not quit you; I will attend your flight.' They paſſed with lights, through the ſecret apartments which Lewis had formerly explored. Emma ſtopping by the tomb of her great-grandmother, exclaimed, 'O Lewis! thy fidelity to us'——ſhe pauſed—'has made amends for all,' were the words which ſhe had almoſt added. Lewis threw himſelf at her feet, and ſaid, 'Ah! that is little in compariſon with three days ſuffering which I underwent on your account, and which this ſcene recalls to my remembrance!'

As they iſſued out by the extremity of the ſubterraneous paſſage, they found a party of the enemy waiting in ambuſh to intercept them. 'Here, ſir Lewis,' ſaid the commander, 'is your pardon, ſigned by the emperor: Von Hardenberg and his daughter are our priſoners.'—'I ſcorn your pardon,' cried Lewis, tearing the paper, 'ſince they are not included in it.'—'Take thy death, then, traitor!' ſaid the captain, aſſailing him. Lewis parrying the thruſts, quickly laid him dead at his feet. With headlong fury, he next attacked the followers, who came on to avenge their leader's fall. At laſt he prevailed; and thoſe who had not fallen by his arm, took to flight.

The fugitives were now on the brink of the Rhine. The boat was ready to convey them acroſs. That evening they were in ſafety beyond the reach of the emperor's power.—'Yes!' ſaid Emma, 'life, fame, fortune, honours!—he loves me more than them all!' She was impatient to give him her hand: and he now thought all his ſufferings to be more than repaid.—Within a few months, ſome powerful friends made the peace of both Von Hardenberg and D'Eichenlohe with the emperor. They were reſtored to their domains: and the ſubſequent lives of Lewis and Emma were one long train of conjugal felicity.

HINTS *reſpecting the* BITE *of a* MAD DOG, *or* RABID ANIMAL.

[From 'Hints deſigned to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science.' By John Coakley Lettſom, M. and L.L.D.]

HOWEVER reluctant I may feel in introducing ſingle caſes of medical practice, I ſee no objection to notice ſuch as aſſiſt in explaining diſeaſes, the cure of which is ſtill involved in obſcurity. For the hydrophobia ariſing from the bite of a rabid animal we have yet no remedy; it becomes therefore more intereſting to aſcertain the means of prevention; and with our inquiries, candidly to exhibit failure of ſucceſs; of which the following caſe communicated to me by Mr. Haynes, an able ſurgeon, of Chipping Norton, affords a melancholy proof.

After this relation, I ſhall make ſome reflections, and then introduce the deciſive hiſtory and concluſive reflections afforded by my eſteemed friend William Norris, eſq. whoſe ſcientific ſurgical knowledge is ſcarcely exceeded by his expanded philanthropy, in liberally ſupporting uſeful public inſtitutions upon every occaſion.

MR. HAYNES' RELATION.

THE ſubject of the unfortunate caſe I am about to relate, was ſervant to a gentleman in this neighbourhood, who, on the morning of the 9th Sept. 1793, in offering food to a bitch which had whelps, received a bite from her in the hand. Unſuſpicious of her malady, he attempted to ſtrike her, upon which the enraged animal bit him a ſecond time in the ſame hand. An attack, ſo furious and unſuſpected, a good deal ſurprized him; and, upon his mentioning the circumſtance to his fellow ſervants, an alarm was excited, the bitch was therefore properly ſecured but not till ſhe had in her fury deſtroyed her own whelps; and in the courſe of the day ſhe died in the moſt violent ſtate of madneſs. Theſe very ſuſpicious circumſtances, one would have expected, would have induced the poor man to have applied for medical aid; but this, contrary to the advice of his friends, he neglected doing till the fourth morning after the accident; he then came for my advice. I obſerved to him how imprudently he had acted in not making his application ſooner, as I was fearful the interval was too long to render any aſſiſtance effectual; I did not, however, heſitate, in recommending the immediate exciſion of the parts, and this the patient very readily complied with. There were four wounds on his hands and fingers; which being ſuperficial, gave me an opportunity of carrying the knife to a proper depth: they bled freely after the operation, which I thought a favourable circumſtance; after the hemorrage had ceaſed, I applied a powerful cauſtic very freely to the parts, and covered the whole with a digeſtive.

In wounds inflicted by mad animals, after the uſe of the knife, I ſhould in general prefer the actual cautery to the cauſtic, when it can be ſafely applied; but, in the preſent caſe, I thought an active cauſtic more ſafe and proper, conſidering the ſuperficial ſtate of the wounds, and their ſituation on tendinous parts. A liberal uſe of mercury, both internally and externally, was directed, the effects of which were evident on the conſtitution in the courſe of ten or twelve days, by the appearance of a gentle ſalivation; this was moderately encouraged for the ſpace of a fortnight longer, when the uſe of mercury was omitted. After the ſeparation of the eſchars the wounds were kept open, and a free diſcharge excited from them upward of a month, by an active mercurial preparation; afterward all ſtimulating applications were laid aſide, and the ſores were

readily healed over. Theſe were the means I adopted in this very unpleaſant caſe (as preventives) and they were ſuch as will, I flatter myſelf, meet with the approbation of every ingenuous mind. Mr. Kingſlake, an ingenious practitioner of this place, ſaw the patient afterward, and perfectly coincided in the plan of treatment I had purſued.

I had frequent opportunities of ſeeing and converſing with the man ſome months after; he always met me with a cheerful and ſatisfied countenance, aſſured me he was perfectly well, and never felt the leaſt inconvenience from the injury. The man continued in a ſtate of perfect health, with the canine virus lying latent in his conſtitution, for the long period of nine months. On the 9th of June 1794, he firſt experienced a ſenſation of tingling in the hand on which the injury had been received, gradually extending toward the axilla. Unſuſpicious of the cauſe of the affection, little notice was taken of it till the ſecond day of the attack; when more urgent ſymptoms appearing, Mr. Harris, a medical gentleman near at hand, was applied to. On viſiting the patient, he found matters arrived to an alarming height; to the original affection of the arm, which was now converted into an acute pain, was ſuperadded a frequent and violent convulſive action of the muſcles of the kneck and throat, with a moſt diſtreſſing impediment to ſwallow liquids, a quick full pulſe, dry tongue, and every ſymptom of general irritation. Under theſe ſuſpicious circumſtances, Mr. Harris found no difficulty in diſcovering the real nature of the caſe; he bled him ad deliquium, ordered him an antiſpaſmodic medicine for the evening, with an injunction that he ſhould be kept quiet, and deſired my attendance early in the morning. On my arrival, I found the patient labouring under the ſymptoms of hydrophobia, in their moſt violent and formidable ſtate; the convulſive affection of the muſcles of deglution was now become almoſt inceſſant, which I obſerved was aggravated by the exertion of converſation, and the ſight of liquids.

In this deplorable ſtate of the caſe, as there was a total inability to ſwallow any thing fluid, a pill, containing two grains of calomel and one of opium, was directed to be taken every two, three, or four hours; according to the effect it produced, a liberal uſe of the unguentum hydrargyri was likewiſe ordered and the application of a ſtrong anodyne liniment to the fauces. The friends of the patient were appriſed of his real ſituation, and to prevent miſchief coercive means of reſtraint were directed, if rendered neceſſary by the violence of the paroxyſms. After enjoining theſe cautions I took my leave, and heard no more of the patient till the ſecond morning after, when I was informed of his death.

The unfavourable termination of the above caſe does not, in my opinion, at all deduct from the merits of the means that were employed, which, could they have been applied ſooner after the accident happened, I have but little doubt, would have ſecured the patient from the fatal effects of the ſubtile virus.

DR. LETTSOM'S REMARKS.

Mr. Haynes, ſenſible of his having uſed the knife freely, ſeems to attribute the failure of ſucceſs to the length of time between the bite of the dog and the exciſions of the bitten parts, which was only four days. Dr. Ruſh, Dr. Percival, Dr. Meaſe, and other writers are of opinion, that the rabid matter does not produce the diſeaſe by abſorption; and that exciſion will prevent it, provided the operation be performed at any period prior to the appearance of a rabid effect. Were this eſtabliſhed, which may admit of a doubt, Mr. Haynes' ſuſpicion would be inadmiſſible. But as the inductions drawn by Dr. Ruſh, and others, have been rather from analogy than facts afforded by

rabid caſes, the reaſoning of theſe diſtinguiſhed phyſicians muſt be received with that heſitation which medical experience authorizes. Admitting that the rabid matter were merely local, there ſeems no other way of accounting for the want of ſucceſs in the foregoing caſe, than by ſuppoſing that, with all the caution deſcribed by the ingenious writer, ſtill the exciſion had not penetrated ſo deeply as the fangs or teeth of the mad dog.

I can conceive it very difficult in flaccid parts to effect this with certainty; and would repeat here what I have formerly ſuggeſted, the application of lapis infernalis, formed to a point, to be conveyed into the cavity or opening that had been made by the tooth, and worked deeply as well as laterally, that the parts, as far as a tooth can have entered, may be thus deſtroyed. At the ſame time I do not object to exciſion by the knife, either before or after the application of a cauſtic. It may be aſked, why put the patient to the trouble and pain of two operations? The anſwer is evident, that, leſt the knife may not remove the parts as deeply as the tooth may have paſſed, for greater ſafety, the cauſtic may be preſſed afterward, if not primarily, into the bottom of the opening made by the bite and the exciſion.

I do imagine, that the application of any mineral cauſtic in a fluid ſtate, as oil of vitriol, or ſpirit of ſea-ſalt, might anſwer the ſame purpoſes as the lapis infernalis, by pervading every cavity that the tooth could poſſibly form, and, by deſtroying the fleſh, ſtop the poſſibility of any progreſs of the fatal poiſon.

It is natural for the enlightened practitioner, let his experience be ever ſo extenſive, to pauſe over the fatal iſſue of any extraordinary caſe committed to his care; and to ruminate in his own mind, whether any other means than thoſe already applied could have been attended with better ſucceſs.

In revolving over the plan adopted in the preſent caſe, perhaps the moſt experienced practitioners would ſcarcely have deviated from it. The French writers, in that intereſting volume publiſhed by the Medical Society at Paris, on the bite of rabid animals, recommended the practice as alone deciſive and ſecure. Here was not only cutting out of the parts bitten, but likewiſe a cauſtic application, and finally a ſalivation. The latter remedy has been recommended, by ſome writers, as ſingly ſufficient to prevent the rabies canina, and all have concluded that exciſion is effectual. But, after every exertion, we have here a fatal iſſue, which affords a ſufficient reaſon to attempt the preventive plan recommended, and further confirmed in the annexed paper by that experienced and humane ſurgeon, my friend William Norris, eſq. ſurgeon to the Charter-houſe and General Diſpenſary.

CASE OF THE BITE OF A MAD DOG, BY WILLIAM NORRIS, ESQ.

On Monday evening, the 10th of June, 1793, Mr. Thaine came to conſult me on account of ſome ſlight wounds that he had received on that day by the bite of a dog. The wounds were a laceration on the outer and inner ſides of the fore finger, extending from about the middle of the firſt phalanx to the extremity of the fingers; two ſuperficial ſcratches on the back of the hand, and one on the inner ſide of the thumb near the palm of the hand. I covered the parts with a little ſoft cerate, and informed him that the wounds were ſo trifling as to require very little attention. But, as it appeared that the creature had ſnapped at him without having been provoked, I adviſed him to ſee it, and examine whether it was in good health. The next morning he told me he had ſeen the dog, which ate and drank as uſual, was very quiet, and appeared to be perfectly well; that ſhe had no foaming at the mouth, nor was her breathing quick, nor eyes

watery; circumſtances which I particularly deſired him to attend to. Having therefore nothing to mind except the trifling wounds already mentioned, I deſired not to ſee him again until Friday; but on that day he called on me very early, and was much alarmed.

He informed me that he had ſeen the dog the night before, that it was reſtleſs and unwell, and that it had bitten the maid ſervant, a horſe, and a pig. As he wiſhed me to ſee the dog, I went in the courſe of the day to Turnham green, where it was. She was a large-ſized mongrel, between the Newfoundland and common maſtiff breed, of what age I could not learn, as her preſent owner had had her only a year and a half; and I was told that, during that time, ſhe had always been quiet and good-tempered, and had never done any harm until ſhe had bit this gentleman. Her look was downcaſt and ſullen; her eyes, from which a clear fluid trickled, appeared heavy and languid, by no means red or inflamed; her tail was drawn between her legs; and ſhe ſeemed to be extremely anxious and uneaſy, frequently going to the length of her chain and lying down, then, in the courſe of a minute after, riſing and changing her poſture. Two or three times ſhe went to ſome water that had been placed near her, took a lap or two, and then quitted it. Some bread being thrown to her, ſhe chewed and ſwallowed it; but it was immediately after vomited, and ſhe again ſwallowed and threw it up as before. During a quarter of an hour that I ſtayed examining her appearance and motions, I obſerved that ſhe dunged three or four times, and immediately after ſwallowed, or attempted to ſwallow, the fæces, which were ſoft, whitiſh, and frothy.

Theſe were the principal circumſtances reſpecting the dog, and I thought worthy of being noted, except that, by the account of the people of the houſe, the creature had within the three laſt days ſhrunk, and become ſurpriſingly thinner. On the following day ſhe died: and I was informed, that before her death there had been a diſcharge of ſlimy matter from her noſtrils, and that her mouth had been foamy, neither of which appearances I could diſcover the day before. I judged it the more neceſſary to give this account of the manner of the dog, as well as the ſymptoms ſhe laboured under (which, as I was in a place of ſafety, I could deliberately attend to) becauſe ſuch an opportunity, I believe, rarely occurs; a poor dog that has the character of being mad is either quickly deſtroyed, or elſe is ſo frightened by being hunted, pelted, and worried, that the genuine undiſturbed progreſs of the diſeaſe cannot often be aſcertained.

Although not perfectly ſatisfied of this being the true rabies, yet it ſeemed to be ſufficiently probable to juſtify me in recommending what I believe to be the only certain means of prevention yet known, the removal of the wounded parts. This was therefore propoſed; and would have been done early on Saturday morning, had not Dr. Sims, who was now conſulted by Mr. Thaine, wiſhed firſt to ſee and examine the dog. On Saturday the doctor and I went to Turnham-Green; but the animal had been dead and buried ſome hours before we got there, and on this account the operation was not performed until Sunday morning, the ſixth day after the accident happened.

I took off the finger at the joint which connected it with the metacarpal bone, and I diſſected out the three other ſmall portions, which were ſo ſuperficially wounded, that it was only neceſſary to remove the ſkin. The doctor, in compliance with the wiſhes of Mr. Thaine and his friends, permitted the Ormſkirk medicine to be taken, and preſcribed ſo as to counteract fever.

In conſequence of my requeſt to be

informed if any thing ſhould ail the other perſon, or the animals that had been bit, I ſeveral times heard that they continued very well, until Friday the 12th of July, when I learned that the pig, which had been bitten on the noſe, was very ill, and affected as the dog had been. On Saturday Dr. Sims and I went to Turnham-Green to ſee it; but it had died that day about one o'clock.

The people informed us, that the firſt appearance of illneſs in it had been obſerved on Thurſday before, when it was ſeen to be conſtantly ſhaking its head in a ſtrange and unuſual manner, and was very frequently rubbing its throat; that on Friday it lay in a ſtupid ſtate, and did not attempt to do any injury, but that, if touched with any thing, it would ſnap and endeavour to bite it. They ſaid, that it had been much agitated and convulſed about its belly, which, I imagine, was merely the effect of a quick and laborious reſpiration that I underſtood it had been diſtreſſed with.

The owner of the dog, immediately after the death of the pig, ſent the ſervant and horſe to be bathed in the ſea, and I have been informed they continued well. But it is proper to obſerve, that the horſe's ſkin was not divided by the dog's teeth, and that the injury received by the ſervant was ſo very ſuperficial as that the blood barely appeared upon the part.

From the event of this caſe, and that of ſeveral others in a great degree ſimilar, I am ſtrongly of opinion, that by the removal or deſtruction of the wounded parts, at any time previous to the appearance of the diſeaſe, the dreadful effects from the bite of a rabid animal may be obviated.

In at leaſt a dozen inſtances in which I have thus acted at various periods, from one day to a fortnight after the bites of animals ſuſpected to have been mad, all have terminated well except one. This was the caſe of a poor boy, who was brought to me within an hour after having been ſlightly bitten on the face. As, from the report of the people who came with him, it ſeemed highly probable that the dog had not been mad, I contented myſelf with rubbing the part with the lunar cauſtic. Three months afterward this boy died of the hydrophobia, under the care of my friend the late Dr. Crawford.

It occaſionally happens that the bitten parts do not eaſily or ſafely admit of extirpation by the knife; and ſometimes the timidity of patients is ſo great as to prevent the uſe of that inſtrument. In ſuch caſes I recommend the application of the moſt concentrated vitriolic acid, as ſuperior to all other cauſtics, by its poſſeſſing the advantages of acting inſtantaneouſly, and not being diſpoſed to ſpread; and alſo of its being capable of being readily conveyed, by means of a probe, through all the ſinuoſities of the moſt lacerated wounds.

Neceſſary PRECAUTIONS *for ſtopping the* PROGRESS *of* INFECTIOUS FEVERS.

[From the SAME.]

ON PURIFYING THE AIR OF INFECTED ROOMS.

THE experience of ſeveral modern writers, from the circumnavigator Cook, the obſervations of Howard, and the numerous facts of Haygarth, all combine to prove, that a free circulation of atmoſpheric air, with waſhing and cleanſing infected rooms, are ſufficient to purify them effectually, and in which my learned friend Dr. Falconer, of Bath, coincides; to whoſe judgment every medical profeſſor will pay ample deference.

Various proceſſes, however, of purifying infected places have been re-

commended by medical practitioners. Dr. James Carmichael Smyth recommends fumigating the infected places with nitrous gas*; this is done by decompoſing nitre or ſaltpetre by means of vitriolic acid, which may be done as follows, in the words of this ingenious phyſician:

'Put half an ounce of vitriolic acid into a crucible, or into a glaſs or china cup, or deep ſaucer; warm this over a lamp, or in heated ſand, adding to it, from time to time, ſome nitre. Theſe veſſels ſhould be placed at twenty or thirty feet diſtance from each other, according to the height of the ceiling, or virulence of the contagion, and ſhould be ſtirred with glaſs ſpatulas. In hoſpitals or priſons the lamps or veſſels containing heated ſand may be placed on the floor; on board of ſhips, it will be better to hang them to the ceiling by waxed ſilk cords. The fumigating lamps, which are to be ſeen at Moyſer's, in Greek-ſtreet, Soho, a great number of which have been ſold to the navy, may be employed for this purpoſe; although they would anſwer much better if the ſaucer were deeper, and if, inſtead of a place for a lamp, there were a box proper for containing hot ſand, in which the ſaucer might be placed.

'As fumigating with nitrous acid is attended with no inconvenience, and as the proceſs is ſo ſimple, and the materials ſo cheap, it ſhould, as a means of prevention, be employed for ſome hours every day in tranſports, having troops on board, and in crowded hoſpitals; and if there is any appearance of contagion, the fumigation ſhould be executed with more care and attention, and the vapour confined for ſeveral hours at a time. Fumigating veſſels or lamps ſhould alſo be placed contiguous to the hammocks or beds of perſons affected with any contagious or putrid diſtemper, whether fever or dyſentery.'

In Spain, fumigations with ſimple muriatic acid in vapour have been recommended. This vapour may be produced by a proceſs ſimilar to the preceding, by adding marine or common ſalt to the vitriolic acid, inſtead of nitre.

Morveau, and Duyeux, in France, prefer the oxygenated muriatic acid, which reſembles the proceſs adopted in Spain.

Dr. Rollo, of the hoſpital in Woolwich barracks, directs the uſe of the following compoſition:—Take of pulverized manganeſe, two parts; common ſalt, four parts; oil, or acid of vitriol (ſulphuric acid) three parts; water, one part.'

A ſuitable proportion of this mixture is put into an earthen veſſel, and ſuffered to remain until no vapours ariſe from it, or its peculiar ſmell is not perceptible. When a patient is admitted with an infectious diſeaſe, or when there are patients with ſores having offenſive diſcharges, one or two gally-pots are placed in the wards with about three ounces of the manganeſe and ſalt, to which is added half an ounce of water, and there is gradually poured on the whole a part of the ounce of the oil of vitriol (ſulphuric acid); the remainder occaſionally. Theſe quantities are according to the proportions previouſly ſtated, and they anſwer the conſumption of a day. A pot or two is alſo placed on the outſide of the doors of the ſame wards in the gallery. The vapour is diffuſed over the whole ward, and penetrates every where, and deſtroys every other ſmell than what itſelf conveys. This vapour has been found, by experiment, deſtructive of the contagion of ſmall pox; of courſe it is likely to prove deſtructive of other contagions. It can be uſed with effect, without pre-

* As the quantity of vapour depends, in ſome meaſure, on the ſurface, it is better to have the vitriolic acid put in a number of ſmall veſſels than in one or two large ones; beſides, in this way it has the advantage of being diffuſed more readily in any given ſpace.

judice to the ſick, in the manner we have deſcribed; and it is in very frequent uſe in this hoſpital. The application of it, while it deſtroys contagion, may alſo prevent its formation, and ſhould be employed in all caſes ſimilar to thoſe we have pointed out. It may prove uſeful, and we recommend its uſe in all ſituations, where a number of perſons in health are confined together, as on board of tranſports, eſpecially in bad weather. Two or three gally-pots, with the quantities uſed in the hoſpital, would be found ſufficient, and it would not be neceſſary to uſe them oftener than twice or thrice a week. It merits a trial in marſhy places, where there may be unavoidable expoſure; in theſe caſes the gally-pots, with the materials, ſhould be placed in the inſide of the windows and doors of the inhabitants next to the marſhes.

VENTILATION.

Although the circulation of air is at all times conducive to health, it is peculiarly eſſential in ſtopping the progreſs of infectious fevers; but from various cauſes, and particularly from the tax on windows, many apartments, inhabited by the poor, are rather calculated to exclude, than to admit the circulation of air, and hence tend to increaſe infectious diſeaſes: the evil might in ſome degree be leſſened by the uſe of the common ventilator, at no great expence.

It has been ſuggeſted, that in ſome inſtances of fevers, the patients have felt uneaſy, from a current of cold air blowing upon them; although I cannot conceive that any injury would reſult from this cauſe, unleſs in very cold weather: to anſwer the objection, however, windows have been conſtructed, with a frame ſlanting obliquely, placed at the top ſaſh of each of the windows, which diverts the air from a direct horizontal courſe, either upward toward the ceiling, or downward toward the floor.

To render the air more temperate in cold weather, by throwing in warm atmoſpherical air, Dr. Rollo recommends a ſpacious ſquare opening, grated, to be made in the wall next the back ground, externally, on a level with the baſement floor, to paſs behind a fireplace and ſtove, having a ſand bath conveniently placed for any uſeful purpoſe; to communicate with earthen tubes, placed perpendicularly, and heated by the fire terminating in a large tube of the ſame nature, to open into the rooms of the patients, when required.

CLEANLINESS AND WASHING.

Could the free circulation of air, and cleanlineſs in houſe and perſon, be introduced among the poor, infectious fevers would rarely occur; but under the preſſure of diſtreſs, every uſeful effort is too generally neglected; as much as poſſible, however, they ſhould be taught, and encouraged, to make exertions that are not expenſive, and highly ſalubrious; as waſhing their apartments, and their furniture *, in the cheapeſt manner; and the walls and ceilings with quick lime, an object of very trivial expence to moſt individuals.

It would add greatly to the health of the poor, were they to adopt a rule in their families, to have each perſon waſhed from head to foot about once a week; this might be the evening preceding, or the morning of, the ſabbath.

In the year 1783 and 1786, the typhus fever was ſo epidemic in Cheſter, as to occaſion general alarm; but, with the precautions of free air and cleanlineſs, not one caſe occurred

* In the cleanſing of cloths and furniture, baking them in ovens, and various fumigations, have been recommended; but if they are well ſteeped in water, once or twice changed, and afterward waſhed with ſoap, infection from them will be effectually prevented.

of a ſecond perſon catching the diſeaſe, as Dr. Haygarth relates in his letter to Dr. Percival.

'Freſh air and cleanlineſs were the only means which I employed to prevent infection. Doors and windows were kept open, as far as the ſeaſon and other circumſtances would permit. Curtains were drawn to exclude light, but not the free circulation of the air. All cloths, utenſils, &c. uſed by the patient, were immerſed in a veſſel of cold water immediately; and when taken out of it carefully waſhed. The floors were kept clean, and vinegar was ſometimes, but not always, employed to ſprinkle them. It was thought to be more eaſy, and more ſafe to remove than correct the poiſon'.

SUPPLEMENT *to the* TABLE *of* TOWNS *.

Cities and Towns.	*Inhabited Houſes.*	*By how many Families occupied.*	*Uninhabited Houſes.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total of Perſons.*
Stockport	2572	2965	126	6983	7847	14,830
Bolton, Great,	2454	2509	56	5924	6625	12,594
Wolverhampton	2344	3087	190	6207	6358	12,565
Oldham	1212	1464	19	5946	6078	12,024
Blackburn	2339	2405	13	5559	6421	11,980
Preſton	2169	2347	62	5415	6472	11,887
Quick (Yorkſhire)	1215	1873	92	5496	5169	10,665
Warrington	2258	2315	38	4780	5787	10,567
Walſal	1984	2084	185	5274	5125	10,399
Dudley	1922	2170	118	4909	5198	10,107
Woolwich	1341	2556	21	4476	5350	9826
Spotland (Lancaſhire)	1672	1707	123	4430	4601	9031
Halifax	1913	1935	62	3976	4910	8886
Frome	1653	1853	56	4084	4664	8748
Wakefield	1721	1792	81	3701	4430	8131
Shields, South	1260	2225	3	3274	4834	8108
Wellington	1467	1576	13	3796	3735	7531
Shields, North,	891	2024	3	2972	4308	7280
Huddersfield	1376	1456	22	3619	3649	7268
Bury	1341	1460	43	3442	3630	7072
Bilſton	1246	1268	55	3433	3481	6914
Tiverton	1221	1397	101	3001	3504	6505
Bradford (Yorkſhire)	1317	1393	51	2987	3406	6393
Barton	1051	1150	22	3070	3127	6197
Biſhop Wearmouth	844	2603	46	2706	3420	6126
Manſfield	1201	1258	44	2798	3190	5988
Trowbridge	1018	1073	67	2552	3247	5799
Hunſlet	1205	1258	64	2828	2971	5799
Croydon	1020	1115	54	2761	2982	5743
Workington	1160	1378	21	2453	3263	5716
Elleſmere	1009	1117	26	2733	2820	5553
Stroud	1033	1355	15	2602	2820	5422
Shepton Mallet	1105	1191	49	2310	2794	5104
Hinckley	919	966	11	2597	2473	5070

* On account of the peculiarity in the mode of making up the Report of the Houſe of Commons, the above places did not appear in the Liſt of Towns, and they were conſequently omitted in the Liſt of Cities and Towns, whoſe population exceeds five thouſand, and which Liſt was inſerted in our laſt Magazine. We believe the preſent Liſt together with the former one will be found to include every Town in England and Wales, without exception, which contains five thouſand inhabitants and upward.

A List of the COUNTY TOWNS *in* England *and* Wales, *whose Population is* LESS *than* FIVE THOUSAND.

County Towns.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Chichester	821	1017	10	2091	2653	4744
Bedford	783	975	17	1712	2236	3948
Stafford	710	802	13	1921	1977	3898
Launceston	465	947	3	1466	2218	3684
Hertford	529	666	13	1702	1598	3360
Monmouth	638	743	39	1512	1833	3345
Dolgelly (Merioneth)	630	730	28	1326	1623	2949
Haverfordwest	593	722	20	1097	1783	2880
Pool (Montgom.)	530	661	13	1305	1567	2872
Cardiff	514	413	13	852	1018	1870
Guilford	464	579	19	1242	1312	2634
Buckingham	551	617	14	1180	1425	2605
Brecon	499	586	41	1123	1453	2576
Dorchester	344	515	9	1078	1324	2402
Denbigh	534	590	18	1061	1330	2391
Huntingdon	350	350	6	993	1042	2035
New Radnor	359	390	20	951	970	1921
Cardigan	415	430	20	789	1122	1911
Carnarvon	304	336	0	828	942	1770
Beaumaris	267	288	2	659	917	1576

History of CLOCK *and* WATCH-MAKING, *concluded from Page* 339.

VIII. *Further Progress of the theoretico-practical Part of Clock and Watch-making till the End of the 18th Century.*

IN order to render the oscillations of the large clocks isochronous, Huyghens invented the cyclodial plate; and De la Hire assures us, that this cyclodial pendulum clock, though often compared with the motion of the fixed stars, did not differ in eight days but a few seconds from the mean motion of the sun. But Huyghens himself soon found that the plate could not be made in a cyclodial form, and that the silken threads by which the pendulum was suspended did not answer the purpose, but that a pliable spring could be used in their stead. He then invented, for the purpose of more perfect regulation, that singular pendulum called *pirouette*, which has a cruciform motion. This, however, was also rejected. About the end of the 17th century, Derham and Hook conceived the idea of making the pendulum swing in small arches, and applying heavy lenticular weights. This method was adopted by Le Bon and De Rivaz at Paris, and by Clement in London, who also invented the so called English pallet. The author gives an account of the discovery, that the pendulum does not every where vibrate with the same velocity, its vibrations being quicker near the pole and slower toward the equator; on which account, clocks that go well in one place alter their rate of going when brought near to the pole or the equator. He also mentions the disadvantages attending the stopping of the balance wheel in watches; and relates what Sully, Hook, Hautefeuille, and Du Tertre, individually did to obviate this stopping; and also the experiments of Le Roy, Tompion, Flameville, and Facio, in this respect. Berthoud taught the method of cut-

ting the teeth in the balance-wheel mathematically. John Prier of London, and Samuel Anguilins, a Swede, made researches also on the same subject. The author mentions also Schott's proposal in regard to moderating pendulum clocks, as also those of Du Tertre and Le Roy. The recoil scapement invented by Clement in 1680, was changed by Graham for a dead scapement, according to which the scapement wheel at each fall of the pallet remains at rest. Graham also made the scapement in watches to rest by means of the cylinder and pallet-wheel; by which the friction was lessened, and the machinery rendered fitter for greater and easier vibrations. This scapement, however, requires oil, which is often hurtful. In order to lessen friction still more with the dead scapement, Berthoud improved an invention of Mudge, which consists in this, that the balance-wheel is not checked by the balance itself, but by a particular catch which the balance lets loose, by which means the balance continues its oscillations while the wheel is retained by the catch. The balance makes two vibrations, one forward and another backwards, so that the tooth brought to rest is set free at the second vibration. This kind of scapement, which is a striking proof of human ingenuity, is called the *free*. The author here describes in an interesting manner, the different kinds of free scapements invented by Magellans, Platier, Rendal, Robins, Grant, and Breguet. From the end of the 17th century, celebrated mathematicians employed themselves in endeavouring to discover a general theory for all the parts of watches, of which the author gives a particular account. Another difficulty to be overcome in regard to clocks and watches, was the influence which heat and cold has upon the expansion and contraction of metals, and which alters the motion of the whole. Graham is considered as the first who made experiments with a view of freeing the pendulum from such changes. He first conceived the idea of making pendulums of ebony, fir-wood, walnut-tree, &c.; but found that the moisture of the air produced other inconveniences. Experiments of the same kind were afterward made by Magellan, Fontana, Ludlam, Schröter, Croftwaite, and Köhler. Graham next constructed a pendulum of an iron tube, which was filled to a certain height with quicksilver. Troughton, instead of an iron tube filled with quicksilver, employed one of glass, having at the end a bulb like the tube of a thermometer. But still happier was Graham's idea, to construct a pendulum of several rods of different metals, so combined, that the expansion of the one should be fully compensated by the contraction of the other; and this gave rise to the gridiron pendulum. Before Graham, however, Short, Cassini, and Ellicot had entertained a similar idea of a compound pendulum; and the plan of a gridiron pendulum was first carried into execution by Harrison in the year 1726. The author here gives a description of the pendulums proposed by Graham and Harrison; and mentions the experiments of Berthoud, Grenier, and Syffert, for improving them. He speaks also of Ellicot's lever pendulum, Grenier's lever pendulum, and the pendulum with the small gridiron; as also Rivaz's tubular pendulum; and the simplest compensation pendulum of all, invented by Faggot, a Swede, about the year 1740, and which Schmidt the watchmaker, of Stettin, has lately employed with much ingenuity. The highest degree of perfection, however, to which watch-making has attained, is in the construction of the nautical time-keepers, for the invention of which large premiums were offered in England, France, Holland, and Spain. Huyghens and Sulley made attempts for this purpose, but they were not attended with success; and the ingenious proposals of Leibnitz were not found sufficient. Harrison's first time-keeper, which he presented to the Royal Society in 1736, was regulated by balancing rods placed crosswise over each other, with circular springs at the ends, which

reſted againſt two plates, which by the dilatation of the circular ſprings, in conſequence of heat, ſeparated, and on their contraction by cold approached each other. The friction alſo was leſſened, and the timekeeper was ſuſpended like the mariner's compaſs. In a voyage of twelve weeks, the error in going amounted only to 36 ſeconds. A ſecond one, conſtructed in 1749, which was ſmaller and more convenient, ſurpaſſed the firſt. To a third, conſtructed in 1753, he applied a balance with a ſpiral ſpring, and a compenſation rod of braſs and ſteel. In 1761 he conſtructed a fourth, which, on a voyage of experiment that laſted 81 days, erred only 1 minute 54½ ſeconds. A fifth, finiſhed in 1764, erred only 54 ſeconds in ſix weeks. Dr. Maſkelyne, however, to whom it was afterward referred for trial, did not give ſo favourable a report of it. Berthoud and Le Roy made attempts alſo to conſtruct timekeepers; but the firſt were not ſucceſsful. In the year 1741 Le Roy's time-keeper, which in ſix weeks erred only half a degree, was preferred to that of Berthoud, which in the ſame time erred 34 minutes 36 ſeconds. The author gives an account alſo of Rivaz's experiments. The time-keepers of Arnold, Rendal, and Mudge, were found to be exceedingly correct. Mudge conſtructed only three; the firſt of which was tried, in the year 1774, by Dr. Maſkelyne, Hornſby, Count Bruhl, Von Zach, and Campbel. The other two were tried by Dr. Maſkelyne in 1777. One of them, in the courſe of 93 days, was found to have exceeded the mean time by only 1 minute 1·8 ſecond. It ſhowed the longitude between London and Oxford within 1·6 ſecond. The balance vibrated altogether independent of the wheel-work, and always received from the moving power a new impulſe, which at each vibration was uniform. The balance had two ſpiral ſprings, which produced a very uniform action. Beſide this, the machine was furniſhed with a compenſation balance. In imitation of the nautical time-keepers, pocket chronometers were conſtructed. Theſe ſerve for determining the geographical longitude at land. In theſe the free ſcapement of Mudge is employed. Emery, an artiſt from Neufchatel, made the firſt, which, after a paſſage of four weeks, gave the longitude of St. John's, Newfoundland, correct within ſix ſeconds. Another, conſtructed by Mudge, in a voyage of 14 weeks, erred only 17 ſeconds. Mudge never made but two pocket chronometers. Arnold made above 900, of various conſtructions. His chronometers of the beſt kind, with gold caſes, coſt 120 guineas, with ſilver caſes, 100.

In the year 1500, the art of clock and watch-making in Germany became a particular branch of buſineſs. The author here gives an hiſtorical ſketch of the origin and progreſs of watch-making in Switzerland from the year 1679 to the preſent time, particularly in Neufchatel and Valengin, which will be read with great intereſt. In both theſe diſtricts there are at preſent 3634 clock and watch-makers. One Abraham Robert invented there an inſtrument which ſerves for adjuſting the teeth of the wheels and pinions. The ſame artiſt conceived the idea alſo of a dead ſcapement. Perrelet invented the inſtrument for placing wheels ſtraight; and Recorder watches, which wind themſelves up. The moſt celebrated watch-maker in Chaux de Fond, where there are above 400, is James Droz, who has obtained great celebrity by the conſtruction of ſome very curious automata.

IX. *Machines moved by Clock-work.*

Under this head the author deſcribes, with great minuteneſs, all thoſe works moved by clock-work which are not employed for meaſuring time. The reader will here ſee, with pleaſure, how much can be produced by human ingenuity; but it is not poſſible to give a proper idea of it in an extract. We ſhall only obſerve that the author here gives an account of planetariums; the moſt remarkable town clocks by Hahn, Mollinger, Dienel, and the works of Jacob, the

celebrated Huttig, a weaver of Bunzlau, and of Droz: alſo the automata of Vaucanſon, &c. together with waywiſers, pendometers, and other objects of the like kind.

X. *Bibliography of Clock and Watch-making.*—THE author under this head mentions not merely the titles of books, but gives an extract of their contents with critical remarks.

ANECDOTE *of the late* STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, *King of* Poland.

[From a new Edition of Coxe's Travels in Poland, Ruſſia, &c.]

The king having condeſcended to ſhow us his villa, as he was conducting us through the upper ſuite of apartments, in company with count Stackelberg, I noticed a book on the library table, which contained the principal documents on the partition of Poland. Expreſſing my curioſity to examine a publication on that intereſting event, and addreſſing myſelf to his majeſty in Engliſh, the king interrupted me by placing his finger on his lips, as an indication of ſilence, and paſſed into another apartment. At the concluſion of ſupper, one of his majeſty's officers conducted me to the door of the library. On entering, I found the king alone, ſtanding by the ſide of the table—'I obſerved,' ſaid he, pointing to the book, 'that you teſtified great curioſity to examine this work: the abrupt manner in which I interrupted your inquiries might perhaps appear rude; but I was unwilling to converſe on the ſubject before the Ruſſian ambaſſador.' He then, in an affecting tone of voice, and an animated ſtrain of eloquence, adverted to the menaces of the Pruſſian, Auſtrian, and Ruſſian courts.

If I had time, ſaid he, to expatiate on the ſecret hiſtory of that eventful period, and could deſcribe the menaces of the Ruſſian ambaſſador, the perſonal mortifications which I endured, and the certainty of involving my family in ruin, if I had refuſed my ſignature, it would perhaps extenuate my apparent want of firmneſs, which has been ſo much calumniated. This book contains the principal documents relative to that unfortunate tranſaction, and is the only juſtification of my conduct. You will find therein the declarations of the miniſters of the three powers, the anſwers of the Poliſh miniſters, and the four ſpeeches which I addreſſed to the diet, in which you will perceive that I did not conceal my ſentiments, and that I openly teſtified my repugnance to the act of diſmemberment.' He then recapitulated the heads of his celebrated ſpeech on the 10th of May. He dwelt with peculiar emphaſis on that part where he appealed to the nation at large, if he had ever broken a ſingle article of the Pacta Conventa. 'I demand of you, with the confidence of the prophet, my people, what have I done? Behold here I am, witneſs againſt me. Whoſe ox have I taken, or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppreſſed, or of whoſe hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes, and I will reſtore it to you?'—Here he added, 'I ſat down, and had I been guilty of oppreſſion or fraud, doubtleſs numbers would have accuſed me; for I was without ſupport, and almoſt without a ſingle friend to ſpeak in my favour. A dead ſilence for more than ten minutes enſued—I then roſe again and concluded my juſtification.'

During this ſcene, the violence of his emotion almoſt ſtifled his voice, and tears ſtreamed down his cheeks. Haſtily taking up the book, he put it into my hands, adding, 'This is my only apology; read it, and judge of my conduct; and I am happy in preſenting it to an Engliſhman whom I eſteem.'—He then bowed, and I retired.

The impreſſion of this affecting ſcene will never be eraſed from my memory, and I keep this work as a relic of this amiable and unfortunate monarch.

KARAMSIN'S INTERVIEW WITH CHARLES BONNET.

Geneva.

YOU may poſſibly be ſurpriſed, my friend, that I ſhould be ſo long at Geneva without writing ever a word to you of the famous Bonnet, who lives at his ſeat of Genthoo, within about four miles of this city; but I was told, that he was in very ill health, deaf, and blind, and had ceaſed to admit any perſon but his neareſt relations. I was at laſt ſo fortunate as to obtain hopes of being introduced to this famous philoſopher and naturaliſt: Mr. K——, one of his relations, kindly agreeing to carry me to the philoſopher's houſe; and aſſuring me, that Mr. Bonnet would certainly take in good part my deſire to ſee him. We went to his houſe together, one morning, but did not find him at home. Mr. K—— left a meſſage, that a gentleman from Ruſſia was deſirous of being made known to him. I had the next day an invitation from Mr. Bonnet himſelf. At the appointed hour, I knocked at the door of his country houſe. I was admitted, and was conducted to the chamber of the philoſopher, whom, to my ſurpriſe, I found not at all in the condition in which he had been repreſented to be. I had expected to ſee a feeble old man bowed to the earth under the preſſure of years, a ſoul impatient of longer lingering in the crazineſs of its fleſhly tenement, a native of heaven ſighing to return from his exile,—in a word, nothing more than the ruins of what had once been Charles Bonnet. Inſtead of that, I came into the preſence of a lively old man, whoſe eyes ſparkled with the fire of health and vivid intelligence, whoſe voice was ſtill firm and well-toned; in a word, Bonnet himſelf, ſuch as the readers of his Palingeneſie would ſuppoſe him to be. He received me at the door of the apartment, and gave me his hand with frankneſs. 'You ſee,' ſaid I, 'a young man who has read your works with much pleaſure and advantage, and who loves and venerates their author.' 'It gives me pleaſure,' anſwered he, 'whenever I hear that my writings have been of uſe or amuſement to worthy men.' We ſat down by the fire; Bonnet, in his great elbow-chair; and I beſide him, in a common ſmall chair. 'Sit nearer,' ſaid he, applying to his ear, the uſual hearing inſtrument; 'My organs of ſenſe become, now, faint and imperfect.'—I cannot relate accurately, word for word, what paſſed between myſelf and Bonnet, in the ſpace of three hours, during which we were together: but what I can remember I ſhall relate; and with that you will have the goodneſs to be content.

I muſt, in the firſt place, mention, that I was quite charmed with the kindneſs and frankneſs with which he treated me. There is not a ſpark of pride or vanity in his nature. He converſed with me as if I had been his equal; and received what compliments I paid him with the ſame politeneſs and humility as if he had been a man ſcarcely beginning to riſe into reputation. His own heart is ſo ſincerely good, ſo pure, ſo guileleſs, that he receives every profeſſion which is made to him, as an honeſt effuſion from the heart, and never cheriſhes a doubt againſt the candour of others. O! what a difference between the German literati and ſuch a man as Bonnet! The former receive your praiſes, with a ſmile of haughtineſs, as a tribute that is nothing more than their due, and ſcarce deign to take the ſlighteſt notice of you who offer it: but Bonnet contends modeſtly to return upon yourſelf the civility which you offer to him. Yet, how vaſt the difference between him and me. *I* was in converſation with a man known and honoured as one of the firſt of philoſophers, throughout the whole civilized world: *he* again ſpoke with a young man who was but one of the common maſs of mankind, and to him entirely unknown.

Bonnet would be well-pleaſed, that

I ſhould tranſlate his works into the Ruſſian language. 'Which would you begin with,' ſaid he. 'With the Contemplation of Nature,' anſwered I; which may, in truth, be denominated a magazine of uſeful knowledge. 'I was far from expecting when I wrote that work,' reſumed he, 'that it would meet a reception ſo favourable, or would be tranſlated into ſo many different languages. You may learn from the preface, that I was once on the point of throwing the whole into the fire. I reckon the Palingeneſie to be the moſt uſeful of all my works, and that which beſt deſerves tranſlation. The preſent is, indeed, an age of unbelievers.' He is not much pleaſed, that his Contemplation of Nature ſhould have been tranſlated, without his permiſſion, into the Engliſh and German languages. 'When the author of a book is alive,' ſaid he to me, 'there is a great want of courteſy in engaging to tranſlate it without having aſked his leave.' He prefers Spallanzani's tranſlation of his work, before all the reſt. He is the leaſt ſatisfied with the German verſion executed by profeſſor Titius; as that learned gentleman has, in different places, taken it upon him to correct Bonnet, and to incorporate his own meaning with his author's. I obſerved to him, that Titius, though learned, had often miſunderſtood his meaning; as for inſtance, where Bonnet ſays, *Je m' eleve à la raiſon eternelle*; this Titius tranſlates, *Ich erhebe mich zu der ewigen Vernunft*; though the ſenſe plainly require, not *Vernunft* but *Urſache*. 'I aſcend to the everlaſting cauſe,'—is the ſenſe in Engliſh. Bonnet ſhook me by the ſhoulder when he heard this remark.

He loves Lavater, and praiſes his heart and talents: but ſuch a man, he ſaid, could not be prudently taken for a guide in philoſophy.

Rouſſeau, Mr. Bonnet diſtinguiſhed as one of the moſt eloquent of writers. His ſtyle, he ſaid, was very muſic; his philoſophy, caſtles in the air. But Bonnet cannot pardon even the memory of Rouſſeau for the ſeverity with which he has treated the government of Geneva, in his Letters from the Mountain.

'There is not, in all Europe,' ſaid he, 'another town ſo enlightened as Geneva. Artiſts, artiſans, merchants, matrons, young women, here read, not only romances and plays, but books of philoſophy, and have, every one, a ſmall collection of ſuch books.'—And this I can atteſt upon my own knowledge. The hairdreſſer in Geneva has commonly Voltaire at his very finger's ends; and a young count who gave Lectures on the Secrets of Nature—was moſt eagerly attended by the ladies.

In Geneva, they diſtinguiſh Bonnet by the name of the *Inſect*.

Memoirs *of the* Progress *of the* Physical Sciences *and the* Useful Arts.

THE reciprocal influence of the ſciences and the arts on each other's advancement, was never more conſpicuous than in the preſent age. We owe to ſcience, the high improvement, among other things, of our optical inſtruments; and by theſe, the diſcoveries of Aſtronomy have been, in the progreſs of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, carried beyond whatever could be expected, even by Newton and his contemporaries. Dr. Herſchel's diſcovery of the new primary planet, to which he gave the name of the Georgium Sidus, is the firſt of that importance, which has been made, in this planetary ſyſtem, ſince modern aſtronomy began to explore the heavens. We have already related the circumſtances of a more recent diſcovery by Mr. Piazzi at Palermo, which has

added yet another, under the appellation of Ceres Ferdinandea, to the number of the known planets. On the 28th of March laſt, a third planet, unknown to the ancients, was diſcovered at Bremen, by Dr. Olbers, an eminent phyſician and aſtronomer of that place. He obſerved its motion for three days; and then tranſmitted information of what he had obſerved, to baron Von Zach at Gotha. On the 4th and 5th, Von Zach, in the obſervatory at Seeberg, diſcovered the ſame planet. It has been alſo ſeen by Mr. Schroeter, at Lilienthal; by Mr. Stephen Lee, at Hackney; and by Mr. Aubert, at Highbury-place. It is deſcribed as of a pale red colour, and leſs brilliant in its appearance, than the planet diſcovered by Mr. Piazzi. Its mean diſtance from the ſun is believed to be equal to 2 one-tenth diſtances of the earth from that luminary. Its orbit is underſtood to be very eccentric. Its term of revolution is ſuppoſed to be three years: and it will ſoon ceaſe, for a time, to be viſible from the earth.

An aſtronomical obſervatory is about to be eſtabliſhed at Hamburgh by prince Henry of Wurtemberg, uncle to the emperor of Ruſſia. He has purchaſed, with a view to that, a fine ſet of aſtronomical inſtruments made by Megnié, a Pariſian artiſt.

A ſingle meteorous phenomenon was obſerved, in the month of May, at Derby. In the air, appeared four complete circles, and a ſection of a fifth. The ſmalleſt of theſe, was the moſt elevated, about 15° in diameter, with luminous ſpots to the right and left. The ſecond was twice as large as the firſt, and ſeemed to encompaſs it. The third was of the ſame magnitude as the ſecond, the circumference of which it touched on the weſt ſide. The fourth embraced the former three, within its extent. On its weſtern ſide, was a portion of a fifth circle.

The ſcience of Mineralogy, one of the moſt conſiderable branches of natural hiſtory, and entering equally into chemiſtry, has been very diligently ſtudied in this country within theſe laſt twenty years. Among the ancients, it had ſcarcely exiſtence, as a branch of ſcience. The Germans and the Swedes were the firſt to cultivate it with ſucceſs, in modern times. It began to gain ſome attention in England, in the reign of queen Eliſabeth, when German adventurers were encouraged to engage in the ſearch for mines in Wales, and in the north and weſt of England. Metallic ores, and the ſtones and earths of the ſtrata containing them, as alſo pit-coal and the foſſils found near it, with thoſe which have been called the precious ſtones, firſt engaged the attention of enquirers into theſe things, ſo as to be numbered and deſcribed as particular minerals. In the inveſtigations reſpecting theſe, it became gradually requiſite to enumerate and deſcribe as many as poſſible of the reſt. At length, the mineralogiſts of Sweden formed regular ſyſtems, in which they arranged, deſcribed, and diſtinguiſhed all mineral or foſſil bodies, by the external properties of figure, hardneſs, ſtructure, fracture, ſpecific gravity, colours, and apparent homogeneity or heterogeneity. The mineralogiſts of Germany, France, and Britain, adopted their method, and followed their example. Still, however, the arrangements founded upon thoſe exterior qualities, were inconvenient, imperfect, and unſatisfactory, till the aid of chemical analyſis was called in. Mr. Kirwan, now preſident of the Royal Iriſh Academy, attempted to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of the arrangement of foſſils upon chemical analyſis alone. To forego the uſe of the exterior qualities eaſily appeared to be the ſacrifice of an important advantage. But from that time, the phyſical and the chemical characters have been, in all ſyſtems, combined. Werner, Kirwan, Schmeiſſer, and others have exhibited, in ſyſtems, the chemical and phyſical hiſtory of all the mineral and foſſil bodies which had been ſufficiently examined at the times when they reſpectively wrote. The hiſtory,

both chemical and phyſical, of ſtones and other foſſils, has been ſince very rapidly enlarged. In England, Ireland, and Germany, a prodigious number of new analyſes of theſe bodies, have been made. And, within theſe few years, an inſtitution has ariſen in London, by which mineralogical reſearches begin to be here purſued more zealouſly and ſucceſsfully than ever before. This has taken the name of the Britiſh Mineralogical Society. It had its commencement in the year 1799. The primary object which its founders had in view, was to analyſe all Britiſh minerals which ſhould be tranſmitted to them by any correſpondent, and to communicate to that correſpondent, gratis, the reſults of the analyſis. They have ſince purſued that object with conſiderable ſucceſs. They are now endeavouring to procure liſts of the mines, quarries, and mineral ſprings in every county. They have been ſo fortunate as already to obtain in manuſcript, a mineralogical map of Cornwall. They are preparing to publiſh, in a ſhort time, a full and accurate gloſſary of the miner's terms of Cornwall, Wales, and Derbyſhire. At one of their late meetings, a deſcription of the *ſatin ſpar*, a new mineral recently diſcovered on Alſton-moor, in Cumberland, was read: and the reſults of a chemical analyſis of it, were, at the ſame time, communicated. It contains in 100 parts, 47·6 of carbonic acid, 50·08 of lime, ·012 of iron, of water of cryſtallization, as was ſuppoſed, 2·308 parts. It has nearly the colour and luſtre of white ſatin, is of a peculiar fibrous texture, is ſuſceptible of the moſt exquiſite poliſh, and ſeems in the whole, to rank as a mineral between compact ſtalactites and ſlaty ſpar.

A Mr. Coulomb has lately communicated to the national inſtitute at Paris, ſome important facts which throw a new light on the ſcience of Magnetiſm. By theſe it appears, that needled forms of gold, ſilver, copper, lead, tin, glaſs, chalk, bone, are, as well as needles of iron, ſuſceptible, though leſs ſenſibly, of the magnetic influence. The knowledge of this fact, may perhaps ultimately lead to the diſcovery of ſome intereſting general truth relative to the ſtratification and the configuration of the earth.

The devaſtations by Earthquakes are ſtill renewed in different parts of the world. It is to be hoped from the accuracy with which theſe tremendous phenomena are now obſerved, that their general cauſes, and, perhaps alſo, ſome expedients for mitigating their fury, may be at length aſcertained. A burning mountain in Banda, one of the Indian ſpice iſlands, has waſted the ſurrounding country, within theſe laſt twelve months, by a dreadful exploſion. For ſome time before that event, the air had been humid; and low hollow noiſes had been heard from the bowels of the earth.—At Lodi, in Italy, ſimilar ſhocks of earthquake have been recently felt. No lives were there deſtroyed; nor any other material injury done. The town of Crema, however, about ten miles diſtant from Lodi, was, by the ſame earthquake, almoſt entirely demoliſhed. The village of Menguin which ſtood on the banks of a beautiful lake about forty miles from Lodi, has been, at the ſame time, with all its inhabitants, ſwallowed up in the lake.

In Medical Science, it has been aſcertained by Mr. Brera, in Italy, by experiments which Mr. Chretien, an ingenious French phyſician, has ſince repeated and extended, that various medicines may be applied, through the abſorbent veſſels of the ſkin, for the cure of different diſeaſes, more ſucceſsfully than in any other way. It was formerly the practice of ſome phyſicians to adminiſter the cure of the venereal diſeaſe, by rubbing in mercury at the gums. Mr. Brera and Mr. Chretien have applied the principle of this practice, in a much greater variety of inſtances, than it had been before tried in.

Galvaniſm, of the diſcovery and progreſſive inveſtigation of which ſome account has been already given in theſe memoirs, now begins to be ſucceſsfully applied in Germany to *medical purpoſes*. Mr. Schaub, an apothecary, is related to have, by three weeks of application of the ſhock from the Voltaic pile, reſtored ſoundneſs and ſenſibility of hearing, to a perſon who had been deaf for the ſpace of eighteen years. Mr. Friſcheſen profeſſor of philoſophy at Saltzburgh, is alſo ſaid to have effected a number of cures on the blind, the lame, and the deaf, by the uſe of a Voltaic pile of 300 plates.

It has been diſcovered experimentally in this country, that gentle friction with the tips of the fingers, or with the whole hand, not long continued at once, not with one hand only, but with the two hands alternately, and applied at the cheeks, the temples, the brow, and over all the hairy part of the head, will operate as a perfect remedy for rheumatiſm in the head, and for all toothaches depending upon rheumatic affections. The friction ſhould be employed with perſeverance, and after ſhort intervals continually renewed till the diſeaſe be entirely overcome. Peruvian bark with wine, and other roborant medicines, ſhould be, at the ſame time, taken internally. The friction cannot fail of acting with complete ſucceſs, unleſs it be negligently applied, or if the general ſtate of the patient's health be extremely languid and feeble, and not invigorated by internal ſtimuli. The beneficial agency of this friction is, by continually producing a new paſſage of galvaniſm or electricity throughout the head. The galvaniſm thus put in action, not only rouſes the languid circulation of the blood, but produces effects more peculiar and beneficial, by renewing the energies of the finer veſſels on which depend all thoſe more ſubtile ſecretions which are made from the blood. It is in the interruption of theſe ſecretions that rheumatiſm conſiſts. Nothing but what renews them with full energy, can have power to cure it. The ſame operation may be applied to the cure of rheumatic affections in any other part of the body: but the experiments, of the ſucceſs of which we have been particularly informed, were made upon rheumatiſm in the head.

Mr. John Donaldſon of Briſtol has lately diſcovered a method of conſtructing Glaſs-houſes, by means of which the proceſſes of the manufacture for which they are intended, may be ſenſibly quickened. By this improvement, the furnace of the glaſs-houſe is built of the uſual form. It is then ſurrounded with another building, of dimenſions ſufficiently large to leave every where an interval between the exterior ſurfaces of the walls of the incloſed edifice, and the interior ſurface of the walls of the incloſing one. The outer building is, notwithſtanding this interval, ſo connected with the inner one of the furnace, that no air can, through the two, have acceſs to the fire any where but at the aſh-pit and grate. The heated and rarefied air paſſing out by the flues of the furnace fills in its paſſage the interval between the two edifices. This heated air thus confined, gives a command of a higher temperature than could be otherwiſe obtained. While the workmen are buſy in the glaſs-houſe, certain iron doors opening to the external air, are withdrawn for the convenience of the work. But, on the Saturday night, when the furnace is emptied, the pots, in Mr. Donaldſon's glaſs-houſe, are recharged with the matter for fuſion. All the apertures of the outer building are then ſhut up. The heated air is confined in the interval between the two ſtructures. And a heat thus operates, by which, without other attention on Sunday, the materials are brought, by Monday morning, into a ſtate in which the making of the glaſs may be at once renewed. Thus a conſiderable ſaving is obtained of both time and fewel in one of the

moſt valuable manufactures belonging to this country. The preſent ſtate of the glaſs manufacture in this iſland is ſuch as to make it one of the proudeſt boaſts of Britiſh art. It was long confined excluſively to the ſhores of the Mediterranean ſea. From Venice it was introduced at London, about the beginning of the reign of king Charles the Firſt. The firſt glaſs-works were erected in Broad-ſtreet. The civil wars ſoon interrupted their operations, ſo that the manufacture ſeems to have ceaſed entirely from a ſhort time after the diſcontents aroſe to their height till the reſtoration of Charles II, and the inſtitution of the Royal Society. The ſecond duke of Buckingham, the Zimri of Dryden in his Abſalom and Achitophel, renewed the manufacture of glaſs in London, at a prodigious expence. He was deſtined to be the founder of its proſperity. Spratt, in his Hiſtory of the Royal Society, mentions, that even before the year 1670, glaſs, preferable for aſtronomical uſes to any that could be procured from Venice, was made at the duke of Buckingham's works in London. Before the year 1714, they had, by the account of ſir Richard Steele, increaſed ſo ſucceſsfully, as to afford to England, by their exportation, a return of not leſs than 50,000l ſterling, a year. Still the alkali or barilla, which is combined in the formation of glaſs with pure ſilliceous earth, was to be procured, at great expence, from abroad. But, at length, it was diſcovered that the ſame alkali might be abundantly obtained by the combuſtion of the marine plants growing around our own coaſts. Within theſe laſt fifty years, this diſcovery has been, with the greateſt ſucceſs, purſued into effect. Hence, the glaſs-works of London have become continually more extenſive; and around all the coaſts of the iſland, at Briſtol, for inſtance, Liverpool, Glaſgow, Dumbarton on the one ſide, and at Yarmouth, Newcaſtle, Leith, and, we believe alſo, Dundee on the other, eſtabliſhments for the manufacture of glaſs, exiſt in a highly flouriſhing ſtate. The ſea-weeds around the coaſts are burnt into what is called *kelp*; and from rocks and ſands which yielded, anciently, no uſeful produce, a conſiderable new revenue is now derived by the landholders. The moſt various and elegant articles for uſe and for ornament are now made of glaſs. Vaſt quantities of it are annually conſumed at home; and the exportation to almoſt all the foreign countries to which we trade, is very great.

In the important art of Agriculture, the principal improvement lately made, conſiſts in the methods adopted to fertilize the peat earth of our moors and moraſſes, or rather to excite its natural and latent fertility, for the purpoſes of uſeful vegetation. By this improvement, the grounds containing peat earth, are, if they be marſhy, drained, by detecting the ſprings opening them, cutting runners to convey their water into one great ditch, and by it conveying away the whole of its ſuperfluous moiſture. A thin paring of the ſurface ſo as to cut away that part of the turf which is filled with the roots of the heath and other plants naturally growing in ſuch a ſoil, is the firſt operation which ſucceeds the draining. The turfs pared off are then burnt in heaps. The aſhes are ſcattered on the ſurface. Where the proceſs is conducted with the greateſt ſagacity, quick-lime, the pureſt and ſtrongeſt that can be obtained, is farther employed, in a certain proportion, as a manure. The ground is then plowed. Where this may be convenient, it receives repeated plowings after ſhort intervals. Potatoes are then, by the moſt judicious managers, planted in it, as the firſt crop. Wheat ſucceeds, on the ſecond year. On dry moors, the management is the ſame as on moraſſes in all reſpects, but that draining is not here neceſſary. By the extenſion of this grand improvement in huſbandry, ſome millions of acres,

now comparatively barren, are likely to be rendered ſoon ſubſervient to the beſt uſes of tillage and paſturage.

The exhibition of the beſt productions of the Arts of Deſign, in Britain, during the laſt year, has lately cloſed. Never were the walls of the apartments of the Royal Academy, more intereſtingly covered. Of the hiſtory-pieces, however, it is to be acknowledged, that they have diſplayed little of that wildneſs, that boldneſs, that majeſty, that aſtoniſhing, yet happy originality of figures, attitudes, grouping, and expreſſion, which exalt the painter to an equality of power with the epic and tragic poet. They poſſeſſed too much of the tameneſs of hiſtory, tranſcribed by a writer poſſeſſing neither the illumination of the philoſopher, nor the poet's divine enthuſiaſm. Some of the pieces, repreſenting the pathetic of the domeſtic life, ſeemed to poſſeſs genuine excellence. The landſcapes, and the ſcenes from familiar rural life, were, in many inſtances, evidently happy efforts of genius. The portraits were exceſſively numerous, in many inſtances excellent, but too often in attitudes either awkward and ſpiritleſs, or conſtrained and affected. The models, and works of ſculpture, were perhaps, in their kind, more admirable than any of the other parts of the exhibition.

Extracts from the Abbé BARTHELMY'S TRAVELS *in* ITALY, *in a Series of Letters written to Count* Caylus.

ROME.

I WROTE you an account of the impreſſion made on me by the gallery at Florence; but I was then like the mouſe in la Fontaine, to whom the ſmalleſt hillocks appeared as mountains. Rome has altered all my notions, it has overwhelmed me, and I can give you no account of it.

I paſſed two hours in the capitol, and have ſeen nothing. The enormous collection of ſtatues, buſts, inſcriptions, and bas-reliefs, amaſſed together in this palace by the care of the late popes, exhauſt admiration. Let us hope no longer to form collections like this. We live in an iron country as antiquaries; it is in Italy alone we muſt make reſearches; never can we ſurpaſs the Romans but in Rome. I bluſh a thouſand times a day at thoſe infinitely little relics which are preſerved in our infinitely little cabinet of antiques, and am aſhamed of having ſhown them to ſtrangers. What muſt they have thought of the intereſt which I took in all thoſe bronzes of ſeven or eight inches high, and of thoſe two or three mutilated heads, the greatneſs and ſcarceneſs of which I wanted them to admire? Why was I not then aware of all this?

Figure to yourſelf vaſt apartments, I will not ſay ornamented, but filled, filled even to a thronging, with ſtatues and all ſorts of remains; a cabinet almoſt as large as the cabinet of medals, full of buſts of philoſophers; another of buſts of emperors; gallery after gallery, corridors, ſtaircaſes, in which nothing is to be ſeen but grand ſtatues, grand inſcriptions, grand bas-reliefs, conſular calendars, an ancient plan of Rome in Moſaic coloſſal, Egyptian ſtatues in baſalthus or in black marble. But why mention particulars? We find here ancient Egypt, ancient Athens, ancient Rome.

TOMB OF ALEXANDER VII.

OVER one of the ſide doors of St. Peter's church are the ſtatue and tomb of Alexander VII. The door is ſmall, and opens with a curtain before it, to a little corridor, which is rather dark. There Bernini has ſtationed death in the act of lifting up the curtain. This hideous figure, ſuſpended at the top of the tenebrous cave, the deſtructive ſithe, the curtain, which by its ſpeedy fall is for ever to conceal from

human ſight the pope's remains, the attitude of the grim monſter, full of impatient motion, as he ought always to be depicted, with a thouſand other acceſſary ideas, but natural, ſimple, and grand, all this inſpires terror; it fixes our ideas on the tomb open before us, and on that alone, and therefore it is that it produces ſo forcible an effect.

Glass Coffins.

The following paſſage in Herodotus leads us to ſuppoſe that the Ethiopians placed their dead in glaſs coffins. 'Let us next conſider their ſepulchres, which are ſaid to be conſtructed of glaſs. When dead, they dry the body, cover it completely with plaſter, and exhibit it ornamented with pictures reſembling the deceaſed. They then dig a grave, and cover it with glaſs, through which the body is viſible, neither emitting a diſagreeable ſmell, nor ſhowing any ſigns of corruption, &c.'

Thucydides, ſpeaking of the manner in which the Ethiopians diſpoſe of their dead, ſays, in the third book of his hiſtory, ſome throw them into the river; others preſerve them in their houſes, after having incloſed them as it were in a coffin of glaſs.

I ſhall cite another paſſage of the ſame author, taken from the ſacred book. The Ethiopians conduct the funerals of their dead in a very ſingular manner. The body is firſt ſalted to keep it from putrefaction, and then placed in a grave covered with glaſs, that it may be ſeen through, as we read in Herodotus. But Cteſias Cnidius denies this, telling us that the bodies indeed are ſalted, but never incloſed in glaſs; for the likeneſs of the dead could not in that way be retained, as the body would firſt become ſhrivelled and parched, and then totally decay. A hollow ſtatue of gold is therefore caſt to contain the body, and this being placed in ſome conſpicuous ſituation and covered with glaſs, it may be ſaid that a ſimilitude is exhibited through glaſs. It is in this manner the funerals of the rich are ſolemnized, while perſons of ſmaller fortunes are depoſited in ſtatues of ſilver, and the poor in baked clay. Glaſs is common to all, Ethiopia producing it in ſuch abundance that it is found every where by the inhabitants.

Theſe paſſages are attended with ſome difficulty. From one we are led to believe that the glaſs with which they covered the dead was common glaſs, and had been caſt, while another, affirming that this glaſs was found in abundance in Ethiopia, gives us reaſon to ſuppoſe nothing more is meant than tranſparent ſtone. Bochard will not admit that it was this ſtone, which, according to him, was not ſufficiently abundant to ſupply the tombs of all the dead. Arrian expreſsly ſays, that it is only to be found in a corner of Ethiopia. Bochard, after adducing ſeveral reaſons, tells us, that by the foſſile glaſs mentioned by the ancients we ought to underſtand a ſort of cryſtal, which is very common in Ethiopia. I am inclined to think, however, that theſe kind of coffins were of ordinary glaſs, and that Herodotus and Cteſias have injudiciouſly confounded it with the tranſparent ſtone.

Herculaneum Manuscripts.

The different deſcriptions of things that have been dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum would furniſh matter for numerous heads: but I ſtop at the manuſcripts, conceiving them of the greateſt importance. To form of them an accurate idea, conceive a ſtrip of paper of an indefinite length, and about 12 inches wide. Throughout the length of this paper are ſeveral columns of writing, diſtinct from each other, and proceeding from right to left. When finiſhed, it is ſo rolled up, that in opening the manuſcript you perceive the firſt column or page of the work, and ſo on as you unroll it, the laſt being in the inner part of the roll.

The manuſcripts of Herculaneum were found in an apartment of a pa-

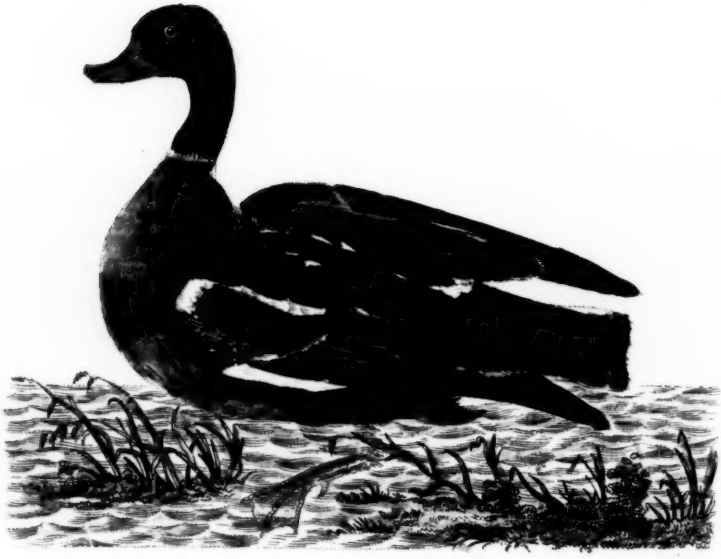
lace that has not yet been thoroughly cleared. They are of Egyptian paper, and of the colour of charcoal. It was a long time before any mode could be deviſed of unrolling them, and in this dilemma ſome of them were cut with a knife longitudinally, as we divide a cylinder in the direction of its axis. This mode of proceeding diſcloſed the writing to view, but completely deſtroyed the work. The different ſtrata of the paper adhered ſo cloſely together, that in attempting to ſeparate them they were reduced to aſhes, and all that could be obtained was a ſingle column or page of a manuſcript that conſiſted, perhaps, of a hundred.

Under theſe circumſtances a patient and perſevering monk ſuggeſted the mode of completely unrolling the paper. He made ſome attempts, which occupied a conſiderable portion of time, but in which by degrees he was ſucceſsful. He goes on with his tedious labour, and in the ſame manner gradually and ſlowly ſucceeds. His plan is this. Having found the beginning of the manuſcript, he faſtens to the exterior edge ſome threads of ſilk, which he winds round ſo many pegs inſerted in a ſmall frame. Theſe pegs he turns with the utmoſt precaution, and the manuſcript is imperceptibly unrolled. Little is to be expected from the firſt few layers of the paper, which in general are either torn or decayed. Before any pages of a work can be obtained, the manuſcript muſt be unrolled to a certain depth, that is, till the part appears that has ſuffered no other injury than that of being calcined. When a few columns have been thus unrolled, they are cut off, and paſted on linen. For unfolding one of theſe manuſcripts ſeveral months are requiſite, and hitherto nothing has been obtained but the laſt thirty-eight columns of a Greek work againſt muſic, by one Philodemus, who is mentioned by Strabo and other ancient writers. His name and the ſubject of his work were fortunately at the end of the manuſcripts. In the courſe of theſe thirty-eight columns a few deficiencies occur; but the writing in general is very legible and fine.

ROMAN MAUSOLEUMS.

Auguſtus exhorted the ſenators to contribute to the embelliſhment of Rome, while his ſucceſſors hardly left them the liberty of adorning their ſepulchres. I ſhall dwell a little on theſe edifices, the more fully to diſplay the taſte and ſpirit of the Romans in their monuments. I ſaw at Pallazzolo, on the lake Albanus, a picture, of which I have no where found an explanation. On the front of a rock, cloſe to the lake, are engraved twelve faſces, a curule chair, a ſceptre crowned by an eagle, and at the foot of the rock an inſcription which is not legible; while on the upper part ſeveral pieces of marble are erected in the form of pyramids, in the ſame manner as the tomb of Mauſolus is repreſented to us. Adjoining the ſteps, a narrow paſſage leads to a room eleven feet two inches long, by nine feet ſix inches wide: the whole is graven, cut, and dug in the rock. It were ſuperfluous to obſerve, that this monument belongs to the days of the republic. This is evident from the ſimplicity of the deſign and ſolidity of the work: but we muſt remark, that its form was borrowed either from the Egyptians or Etruſcans; for it was originally common to both theſe nations, and was adopted by the Romans, not only for the tomb of Ceſtius which ſtill ſubſiſts, but for other ſepulchres, which time has deſtroyed. On ſome occaſions, theſe pyramids were in the ſhape of cones, and placed on a ſquare baſis: ſuch in reality are thoſe ſeen by the tomb at the lake Albanus, which erroneous tradition has aſcribed to the Curiatii.

Moſt of the mauſoleums conſtructed about the time of the firſt emperors, that of Cecilia Metella for inſtance, two miles from Rome, that of the Plautian family near Tivoli, and that of Plancus at Cajeta, ſeem to



Shieldrake

partake of this form. They are large round towers, placed on ſquare baſements. Theſe towers were ſometimes ſurrounded by a range of columns, a circumſtance which leads me to ſuſpect that the celebrated temple of the Sybil, ſeen at Tivoli, with the following inſcription L. GELLIO. L. F., was the tomb of the Gellia family.

Theſe mauſoleums are remarkable for a ſtyle of ſimplicity, which was ſoon relinquiſhed for that increaſing magnificence and luxury, which we have traced in the hiſtory of ancient monuments. In Strabo's time, that of Auguſtus was conſidered as one of the fineſt edifices in Rome: that of Adrian, the maſſy part of which forms the caſtle of St. Angelo, was decorared with two rows of pillars, and to that of Severus ſeven rows had been aſſigned. In fine, Heliogabalus cauſed a tower to be erected, which was to be decorated with gold and precious ſtones, whence, in caſe of ſurpriſe, he might throw himſelf headlong, and this, as he ſaid, that he might die in the boſom of luxury.

The tombs were placed along the highways which led to Rome. Modern refinement would be ſhocked at ſuch a cuſtom. The Romans wiſhed by this to be always in the preſence of poſterity, and to induce their heirs to attend to the preſervation of monuments thus expoſed to the eyes of the public. Thoſe of the principal families bordered the Appian and Flaminian ways, which were the moſt frequented outlets from Rome to the provinces; the firſt leading to the ſouth and the eaſt, the ſecond to the north and the weſt.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SHIELDRAKE.

With an Engraving of that BIRD, *beautifully coloured from Nature.*

THIS elegant bird has been long known in England by the name of the Shieldrake or Burrough Duck. In the ſyſtem of Linnæus, it has the appellation of Anas Tardona. It is named by the French ornithologiſts, La Tardone. It has from the Germans the name of Krachte-Ente. It is called by the Danes, Brand-Gaas.

It is diſtinguiſhed by a ſingular elegance of form, and is in length about two feet. The male is diſtinguiſhed from the female by a livelier brightneſs of colours.

The northern countries of Europe and Aſia, are the accuſtomed habitations of the fowls of this ſpecies. They are found even in very high northern latitudes. In Kamtſchatka and Siberia, they are frequent. They haunt the borders of the ſalt-lakes in the deſerts of Tartary. They are alſo among the ſea fowls which have been found in great numbers in the Scottiſh iſles. There ſeems to be in the beginning of winter a grand annual aſſembling of birds of this ſpecies, from more northern latitudes, in the Orkney iſles. From theſe they deſcend ſouthward, to paſs the colder months in climates of which the temperature is leſs ſevere.

They are found in multitudes on our ſea-coaſts. Inſects, graſs, ſmall fiſhes, and ſhell-fiſh, are their uſual food. In Lancaſhire and Eſſex they are exceedingly numerous; haunting the lakes and rivers of theſe counties, which afford in plenty their accuſtomed articles of food.

They frequent chiefly thoſe grounds in which rabbits are wont to burrow; and breed in the deſerted rabbit holes. From twelve to fifteen eggs are the number which the female uſually lays for one brood. The eggs are depoſited at the moſt remote interior extremity of the rabbit hole. They are white, and nearly round. Thirty days are the period of incubation. From her own breaſt the female plucks the down to receive and cover the eggs.

Of her young, after they have burſt the ſhell, ſhe is moſt tenderly careful. She is ready in the practice of many ſtratagems to divert the approach of any enemy from her young. If ſhe cannot otherwiſe protect them, ſhe will even, like any of the more ſagacious quadrupeds, carry them off in her bill.

Her eggs have been taken from the neſt, and ſet under the common duck. But this ſpecies rarely thrive in a ſtate of domeſtication. It is only in the vicinity of the ſea, that the attempt to rear them tame can be at all ſucceſsful. The fleſh has a rank fiſhy taſte; but their eggs are eſteemed as a valuable delicacy. Though the fowls of this ſpecies leave the extreme northern climates in winter to reviſit them in ſpring, yet, when their native ſituation is in a more temperate region, as in England, they continue in it, throughout the year. Though little valuable in domeſtication for their fleſh, their uncommon beauty of form, however, makes them favourite objects with thoſe who are curious in fowls.

We believe, that ſhieldrakes are frequently ſent to market from thoſe places in England where they abound, as if they were tame ducks; the carrion fiſhy taſte of their fleſh eaſily betrays the impoſition. Yet we cannot doubt, but ſince they eat alſo graſs and inſects, the fiſhy foulneſs of their fleſh might be gradually taken away in a long courſe of domeſtic management.

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER *of eminent* PERSONS *deceaſed in* 1801 *.

GENERAL SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

GENERAL ſir Ralph Abercrombie, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers who have ever had command in the Britiſh ſervice, was born about the beginning of the year 1733, in the ſhire of Stirling, in Scotland. His father, a gentleman of ancient family, was proprietor of a moderate eſtate in that county. The ſubject of this memoir obtained, in 1756, a cornetcy in the third regiment of dragoon guards. On the 12th of February 1760, he was appointed to a lieutenancy in the ſame regiment. On the 24th of April, 1762, he was promoted to the command of a company in the third regiment of horſe. In this regiment he roſe to the rank of major, on the 6th of June 1770; to that of lieutenant-colonel, on the 19th of May 1773. He was made colonel by brevet, in the month of November 1780. On the 3d of the ſame month, 1781, he became colonel of the 103d regiment of infantry, then newly raiſed. That regiment was reduced at the peace, in 1783; and colonel Abercrombie then went upon half-pay. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, on the 28th of September 1787. On the 5th of November 1795, he was nominated to the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. He attended the duke of York with the local rank of lieutenant-general, in his campaign on the continent, in the beginning of the war which has juſt ended. He commanded in the action on the heights of Cateau. At Nimeguen he was wounded. He conducted the retreat of the guards from Deventer to Oldenſaal when the Britiſh troops, in the winter 1794-5, left Holland. In Auguſt 1795, he was appointed to the chief command of the Britiſh forces in the Weſt Indies. Grenada was taken on the 24th of March 1796, by a detachment of the troops under his command. He afterward obtained poſſeſſion of the Dutch ſettlements of Demerara and Eſſequibo. In the capture of St. Lucia, his military talents were more ſignally exerciſed. St. Vincent's was taken by him, about the middle of June 1796; Trinidada, in February 1797. He ended the campaign of 1797 with an

* See the Biographical Regiſter for 1800, in our Magazine for April 1801, p. 259.

unſucceſsful attempt on Porto Rico. Returning ſoon after to Britain, he was honoured with the enſigns of the order of the Bath: obtained the regiment of Scots Greys; and was promoted to the governments of the Iſle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Auguſtus. He was next appointed to the chief command of the forces in Ireland. That command, however, he ſoon relinquiſhed for the chief command of the king's forces in Scotland. He commanded under the duke of York, in the unfortunate expedition to Holland in 1799. Although the expedition ended unſucceſsfully, ſir Ralph Abercrombie was admired for the ability with which he diſcharged his duty in it. As he had in the higheſt degree the confidence of his country, he was next ſolicited to take the command in one of the moſt perilous and important enterprizes in which the military and naval ſtrength of this country had been ever employed. This was the memorable expedition to Egypt. He conducted the troops in health, diſcipline, and high ſpirits to the deſtined coaſt. He made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for their landing. The landing was effected. In the great action which was to decide, whether the French were to abandon their beſt poſition of defence, or the Britiſh to return to their ſhips, general Abercrombie was mortally wounded. That laſt day was the moſt glorious of his military ſervice. He had made the moſt ſkilful diſpoſitions: the utmoſt ſteadineſs and vigilance were requiſite to ſuſtain and rally his troops; and thoſe qualities he moſt conſpicuouſly diſplayed: without neglecting the gallant exertions of a private ſoldier, he rode through the hoſt, as the inſpiring ſuperintending genius of the whole. He lived to know, that the efforts of the day had ended in victory to the Britiſh. His memory was honoured with the general ſorrow of all that was great and good in his country. To reward his ſervices to thoſe who were the deareſt to him while he was in life; a peerage was beſtowed on his lady, with remainder to his eldeſt ſon and his heirs. A penſion of 2000l a year, was added, to enable the family to maintain the honours of their rank. Sir Ralph died on the 28th of March 1801, in the 68th year of his age.

PROFESSOR MILLAR, OF GLASGOW.

JOHN Millar, eſq. advocate at the Scottiſh bar, and profeſſor of law in the univerſity of Glaſgow, was a man of the higheſt eminence in the republic of letters. He had filled for nearly forty years the appointment which he held in the univerſity of Glaſgow. The primary object of that profeſſorſhip was, to explain the civil law of the Romans. This he did in two courſes of lectures; one upon the Inſtitute of Juſtinian, that brief and elegant compend of the elements of the law, ſuch as it was actually in force throughout the empire when Juſtinian ſate on the throne; another on the Pandects, that collection of the doctrines of the great Roman lawyers of preceding ages, which Tribonian and his aſſiſtants compiled by Juſtinian's order. In the former of thoſe courſes of lectures, Mr. Millar was accuſtomed to give, firſt, an explanation of the doctrines of the Inſtitute, in the form of a commentary upon its text; and, ſecondly, a general view of the natural origin of juriſprudence in the primary character of man and the circumſtances of ſociety, with an account of the riſe and diſtinctions of the different municipal inſtitutions under which law has been adminiſtered in different countries. He read, at the ſame time, an annual courſe of lectures upon government, in which he illuſtrated the origin and eſſential principles and diſtinctions of the various political inſtitutions which have conſpicuouſly prevailed in the world. In the cloſe of this courſe, he dedicated a conſiderable number of lectures to the explanation of the hiſtory and firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution. He gave, every ſecond year, a ſeries of lectures on the law

of Scotland: and to this he had begun, a few years before his death, to add, likewiſe, a ſyſtem of lectures on the Engliſh law. In theſe different courſes, he taught the ſcience of juriſprudence with a much more copious aſſociation of the philoſophy of hiſtory, than had been hitherto exhibited with it, in the lectures of others. Monteſquieu, Hume, Smith, and Voltaire were the authors whoſe ſpirit he had caught, and by whoſe lights he was chiefly guided. The ſtudy of law became hence more a favourite with the young men at the univerſity of Glaſgow, than it had ever before been. The lectures of Mr. Millar were eagerly attended by almoſt every ſtudent, whatever his profeſſional deſtination, who felt in any conſiderable degree the ingenuous impulſe of literary and philoſophical curioſity. From parts of theſe iſlands the moſt diſtant from Glaſgow, ſtudents eagerly reſorted to that univerſity with the expreſs purpoſe of hearing Mr. Millar. Glaſgow not being the ſeat of the ſupreme courts of juſtice for Scotland, poſſeſſed few advantages in comparion with Edinburgh, for initiation in the practice of the law of Scotland. Yet, the reputation of Mr. Millar, as a teacher of juriſprudence, had power to draw every young man intending to practiſe at the bar, to ſpend a year or two at Glaſgow, in order to have the advantage of his inſtructions. From England, many young men of diſtinction were ſent expreſsly with the ſame views. Several gentlemen who have ſince become eminent as political and parliamentary leaders, firſt cultivated their talents in the ſtudy of politics under profeſſor Millar. In the year 1771, he publiſhed 'An Enquiry into thoſe Cauſes in the Nature and Circumſtances of Man in Society, which give riſe to the Diſtinction of Ranks.' It was a beautiful aſſociation of the moſt curious hiſtorical facts with the moſt ingenious philoſophical deductions. By the public, it was received with highly flattering attention and reſpect. In 1787, he gave to the world, a work of greater labour, 'An Hiſtorical View of the Engliſh Conſtitution, from the Era of the Eſtabliſhment of the Anglo-Saxons in this Iſland to that of the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Stewart to the Engliſh Throne.' The deductions in that work are intereſting and ingenious: the views which it preſents are all drawn in the ſpirit of whiggiſm, and highly favourable to liberty. A ſecond volume was to continue that hiſtory down to the preſent time. A conſiderable part of the continuation was written before his death; but it has been left unfiniſhed. He left his family in eaſy circumſtances of fortune. He died at his country ſeat of Millheugh, on the 30th of April 1801.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A.

WAS born at Nottingham, on the 22d of February in the year 1756. His father was one of the clergymen of that town. He was diſtinguiſhed even in childhood by an uncommon fondneſs for books, and a peculiar delight in reading. He received the better part of his initiatory claſſical education at the ſchool of the rev. Mr. Woodeſon at Kingſton-upon-Thames. In 1772, he was introduced as a ſcholar at Jeſus college in the univerſity of Cambridge. He ſtudied from his very firſt admiſſion into that ſeminary, the claſſical authors of Greece and Rome, with a fondneſs and ſucceſs which gave him diſtinction among his fellow ſtudents. To mathematics he was leſs partial. In 1776, he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. He was ſoon after elected to a fellowſhip in his college. That ſame year, he publiſhed a ſmall collection of Latin poems, with a few critical notes on Homer; both affording favourable indications of the elegance of his genius, and of his proficiency in claſſical literature. He ſtudied the Hebrew language as introductory to the knowledge of theology. In 1778 he was admitted to deacon's

orders. He ſoon after left his college for a curacy at Stockport in Cheſhire. He went thence, after a ſhort reſidence, to a ſimilar ſituation at Liverpool. In 1779, he married Miſs Watſon niece to the rector of Stockport; and ſoon after relinquiſhing his curacy, accepted an invitation to undertake the duties of claſſical tutor in the diſſenting academy at Warrington. During his continuance at Warrington, he publiſhed, in 1781, 'A New Tranſlation of the Firſt Epiſtle of Paul the Apoſtle, to the Theſſalonians;' and after a ſhort interval, a ſimilar tranſlation of the Goſpel of St. Matthew. The academy at Warrington was diſſolved: and he next reſided as the private inſtructor of a few pupils boarding in his houſe, ſucceſſively at Bramcote in Nottinghamſhire, at Richmond, and at Nottingham. While at Bramcote, he publiſhed the firſt volume of 'An Enquiry into the Opinions of the Chriſtian Writers of the firſt three Centuries concerning the Perſon of Jeſus Chriſt.' In 1786 and 1787, while afflicted with a painful complaint in his ſhoulder, he wrote and publiſhed Remarks on the Georgics of Virgil, and on the Poems of Gray. In 1789, he publiſhed from the univerſity preſs of Cambridge, the firſt part of a work under the title of 'Silva Critica,' conſiſting of remarks illuſtrative, critical, and emendatory, on ancient authors ſacred and profane. In 1790, he came with his family from Nottingham to Hackney, upon an invitation to fill the claſſical profeſſorſhip in the diſſenting academy there inſtituted. On account chiefly of differences of opinion reſpecting the importance of claſſical learning and of public worſhip, he, in 1791, relinquiſhed all ſhare in the academical duties of the inſtructors at Hackney, and even ceaſed to have any hope of obtaining the care of private pupils who ſhould reſide in his own family. His ſubſequent life was employed in the education of his own children, and in preparing a ſucceſſion of literary works for the preſs. Among other works, he publiſhed after this time, a New Tranſlation of the New Teſtament with notes; a ſecond and a third part of his Silva Critica; a View of the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, in anſwer to the Age of Reaſon, by Thomas Paine; a new edition, with notes, of Pope's Tranſlation of the Iliad and Odyſſey of Homer. He publiſhed, likewiſe, a Selection from the Greek Tragedians, and ſeparate editions of the works of Horace, Virgil, Bion and Moſchus, and of Lucretius. He engaged zealouſly in political diſcuſſions, which produced at laſt, in his 'Reply to ſome Parts of the Biſhop of Llandaff's Addreſs,' a pamphlet that drew upon him a proſecution by the attorney-general. Upon conviction, Mr. Wakefield was condemned to impriſonment for two years in Dorcheſter gaol. A conſiderable ſum was during his confinement raiſed by ſubſcription among his friends, with the intention that it might ſerve, as a ſmall capital, to place him and his family in future independence, as to the ſimpleſt neceſſaries and comforts of life. In his confinement, he tranſlated from the Greek, various diſcourſes of Dio Chryſoſtom the rhetorician and ſophiſt; projected a new Greek Lexicon; and purſued his other ſtudies, though not with the ſame convenience as if he had not been in priſon. The term of his impriſonment ended on the laſt day of May 1801. He had not been much more than three months at liberty when he died of a putrid fever, on the 10th of September 1801.

Mrs. Chapone.

Mrs. Chapone, whoſe maiden name was Heſter Mulſo, was born about the year 1726. She was the daughter of a reſpectable family in Northamptonſhire. She received a judicious and elegant education in her early years, but without being inſtructed in the claſſical languages of antiquity. The Italian and the French ſhe ſtudied with fondneſs and ſucceſs. She had

a fine voice, and from her infancy a warm paſſion for muſic. Her firſt literary production was the affecting ſtory of Fidelia, which fills the 77th, 78th, and 79th numbers of the Adventurer, and was written when ſhe was in the 27th year of her age. It is deſigned to ſhow the danger to young women of religious infidelity, and of impatient oppoſition to the reaſonable wiſhes of their friends for their happy eſtabliſhment in life. Its incidents, and the connexion which it exhibits between fortune and conduct, are very beautifully contrived. Its ſentiments are equally pious and natural: and without expreſsly aiming at ridicule, it, however, throws conſiderable ridicule on the affectations of virtue with a contempt of religion, which being then leſs common than they are at preſent, were, therefore, more ſhocking to the common ſenſe and ordinary feelings of mankind. Its ſtyle is alſo unuſually elegant, and at the ſame time, perfectly unaffected. That paper was ſent to Dr. Hawkeſworth, as the contribution of a ſtranger, without any communication of its writer's name. Miſs Mulſo's next production was a poetical addreſs to her friend Mrs. Carter, which was prefixed to that lady's tranſlation of Epictetus. She became the wife of a Mr. Chapone, who did not many years ſurvive their marriage, and with whom ſhe is ſaid not to have enjoyed great conjugal felicity. Fraternal affection made amends for her diſappointment of married happineſs. She had a brother of talents and diſpoſitions congenial to her own, with whom ſhe lived in the ſtricteſt friendſhip. For the benefit of a favourite niece, the daughter, we believe, of that brother, ſhe wrote her celebrated 'Letters on the Improvement of the Mind,' which were firſt publiſhed in 1773. Although ſo valuable, thoſe letters were not intended by their excellent author for publication. But the perſuaſions of Mrs. Montagu overcame her diffidence. To that lady they were inſcribed, in a dedication of elegant and delicate praiſe, with acknowledgments that they had been previouſly improved by corrections with her pen. The firſt principles of Religion; the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures; the regulations of the heart and affections; the government of the temper; economy; politeneſs and accompliſhments; geography and chronology; the manner and courſe of reading hiſtory; are the ſubjects of theſe letters. They are written in a tone of the greateſt tenderneſs, and in a ſpirit of kind and diſcreet conſideration. Piety breathes throughout the whole. And they diſcover much liberal and ſound intelligence on the ſeveral ſubjects of which they treat. The ſtyle is correct, ſufficiently animated, and not without dignity, but free from all unſeaſonable and ambitious ornaments. Theſe letters were, upon their firſt appearance, univerſally approved; and are ſtill, with great reaſon and propriety, put by every intelligent mother and governeſs into the hands of all young ladies whoſe education is judiciouſly and attentively conducted. Mrs. Chapone remained, after her huſband's death, in no opulent circumſtances as a widow. But to her elegant and rational mind, a little was ſufficient to give comfort. For many years ſhe mingled in an extenſive circle of the worthieſt, the moſt elegant, and the moſt intelligent female ſociety of the age. A volume of Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe, which ſhe was induced to publiſh, not long after the favourable reception of her letters, tended to increaſe the reſpect which the world had conceived for her virtues and her literary talents.—The infirmities of her latter years obliged her to live for ſome time before her death, in great retirement. She died at Hadley, in Middleſex, on the 25th of December 1801, in the 75th year of her age. Her death has been honoured with the regrets, and her character with the eulogies, of ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſons of this age.

CRITICAL RULES OF NOVEL-WRITING.

To the Editor of the Universal Magazine.

Sir,

OF the Fable and the Characters in a novel, I have already endeavoured to explain the proper nature, in some remarks which have been, by your favour, laid before your readers.

The Locality or Scenery falls next under consideration. It must be consistent with the nature of the incidents and characters. Those changes of fortune which cannot easily take place but in Britain, for instance, in town, in a palace, must not be represented as happening among the Alps, in a solitary dell, in a cottage, or in the open air. Peasants are to be introduced only in those scenes in which it is natural to find them: princes and ladies only in those situations in which they naturally move.

Your scenery should be, as much as the design of your novel will permit, rather that of nature than artificial scenery, such as of towns and palaces, the works of man. The scenery of nature, if described with picturesque power, acts as a charm to the heart and the fancy, which the abodes of mere art can never acquire. Of natural scenes, too, choose, as far as is consistent with your general design, those which display rural images of tenderness, or which induce the gloom of melancholy and horror, or which rouse the soul with emotions of sublimity. Avoid that common and familiar rural scenery which makes no distinct, no vivid impressions of any sort on the mind. Beware of fancying, that you may successfully describe scenes of any sort by imitation from travellers, painters, or poets. You must have with your own eyes surveyed what you shall attempt to describe. Nor must your survey have been a slight and careless one. The more interesting features of every object must be clearly pictured in your mind. It is otherwise quite impossible that you should describe with due faithfulness to nature.

As to your artificial scenery; let those objects in it, on the description of which you particularly rest, be either such as tend to excite emotions of awe and sublimity, as in the instance of ancient castles; or such as tend to give clear and distinct notions of the sumptuous elegance of modern art; or such as bespeak the neatness of simple life, not destitute of comforts.

Such is the scenery which ought to be chiefly represented in a novel.

The Morals, the next topic indicated for this discussion, appear partly in the correspondence of the fortunes of the persons, to their virtues and their vices; are partly shown in the moral conduct which the different characters are made to observe, and the sentiments of morality which they are made to express; and are in part declared in whatever reflections the author may, in his own person directly, interweave throughout the tenor of his work. The critical rules respecting the morals, have, therefore, been in part anticipated in what I formerly stated relative to the fable and the characters. I shall here add, that, in a well-constructed novel, the author will but rarely address the reader in his own person; and that the morality, whether in act or in sentiment, is, therefore, to be chiefly displayed in the management of his characters. On great occasions, however, when it may be necessary to introduce vicious characters without immediately overwhelming them in vices on account of their crimes, the author may with propriety come forward, to enter, in his own person, a caveat against the idea of the possibility of vices being permanently honourable or happy.

The Manners of a novel, belong alſo, properly, to the characters. Thoſe mark either country, or age, or ſex, or condition, or individuality, or the taſte and intelligence of the writer, or the general tone of thought, taſte, and action among thoſe claſſes of perſons, and in that particular period in the advancement of ſociety to which this writer may belong. They conſiſt in *all the exterior habits of action* which all the agents in the whole work are made to diſplay. The education, the mode of dreſs, the amuſements, the mode of domeſtic living, the employments, the varied caſts of ſpeech, the habits of gayety or penſiveneſs, of lively intelligence or of ignorance and dullneſs, the arts and ſciences peculiarly prevalent, the forms and the power of religion, all enter into the general ſyſtem of the manners which muſt be deſcribed in every work, fictitious or real in its narrative, which goes to relate the conduct and fortunes of human beings. It is eaſy to ſee, that in preſerving truth and propriety, and in giving, at the ſame time, intereſting variety and novelty in the manners, conſiſts the maſter-art of the noveliſt. We have, in our novels, no ſchool of, Britiſh manners, equal to that which is ſupplied by the works of Fielding, Smollet, Mrs. D'Arblay, once miſs Burney, and Mrs. Charlotte Smith. It were injuſtice not to obſerve, alſo, that the novel of 'Splendid Miſery' has very great merit in reſpect to the ſkilful delineation of manners, as well as in regard to the judgment and virtue with which its author appears to have choſen to make the guilt and miſery of vicious ambition, the ſubject which the whole plan of his fable and the management of his characters were to illuſtrate. It is not for an inexperienced miſs or maſter to imagine that genius alone ſhall enable them to give a true and yet ſufficiently fanciful delineation of manners in a novel. None of the employments of life, however important, no taſk of ſcience or literature, requires a greater ſuperiority of cultivated talents, or more painful obſervation of its peculiar objects, than are neceſſary to the happy exhibition of manners which are not hackneyed, in a novel.

The Paſſions enter into the characters, as making, by their various modifications in every man, a peculiar feature of character. They enter alſo into the manners; as they diſtinguiſh men from brutes, one nation of mankind, one age, one ſex, one individual, from another. Yet, their power is ſo important, and there is in them ſomething ſo peculiar, that we may, without heſitation, view them in a ſeparate light. Their variety of appearances are endleſs and inexhauſtible. When diſplayed with genuine and faithful delineation, they are ever intereſting. They have often been expreſſed with peculiar felicity of exhibition by Engliſh noveliſts. Mrs. D'Arblay, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, have, in their works, given many delineations of paſſion, ſuch as could proceed only from true genius. Even in the pieces of our inferior Engliſh noveliſts, there are often various paſſions ſkilfully diſplayed in the truth of nature. The faithful delineation of paſſion is of all things the moſt impoſſible to a noveliſt who wants genius, and of all things the moſt poſſible to genius unimproved by ſtudy and extenſive obſervation. One may have felt or obſerved the paſſions, who has had very little opportunity for the ſtudy of books or for the obſervation of life and nature. But if a young noveliſt fail in the diſplay of the paſſions, he muſt be without genius and without literary hopes. The rule is, in this caſe, to follow nature only, and to avoid the diſplay of thoſe licentious, and thoſe frantic paſſions, whoſe power cannot be contemplated without danger.

I am yours, &c.

Hammerſmith, BOSSU JUNIOR.
May 23.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

ODE for his MAJESTY's BIRTH DAY.

Written by H. J. PYE, Esq.

NO more the thunders of the plain,
The fiery battle's iron shower,
Terrific, drown the duteous strain
That greets our Monarch's natal hour;
Peace, soaring high on seraph wings,
Now strikes her viol's golden strings;
Responsive to the thrilling note
Symphonious strains of rapture float,
White grateful myriads in the Pæan join,
And hail her angel voice, and bless her form divine.

Through many a whirlwind's blast severe,
The rage of elemental war,
Stern heralds of the opening year,
Sol urges on his burning car;
Though dark the wintry tempest lowers,
Though keen are April's icy showers,
Still, still his flaming courses rise,
Till high in June refulgent skies
'Mid the blue arch of heaven he victor rides,
And spreads of light and heat the unextinguish'd tides.

Glory's true sons, that hardy race,
Who bravely o'er the briny flood
Smiling serene in danger's face,
Uncheck'd by tempest, fire, and blood,
Britain's triumphant flag unfurl'd,
The terror of the wat'ry world,
Now freely to the favouring gale
Of Commerce, spread the peaceful sail,
And friendly waft from every shore
Where Ocean's subject billows roar
The gifts of Nature, and the works of toil,
Produce of every clime and every soil.
The Genius of the Sister Isles
On the rich heap exulting smiles,
'Mine the prime stores of Earth's remotest zone,
Her choicest fruits and flowers, her treasures all my own.'

Nor second you 'mid glory's radiant train,
Who o'er the tented field your ensigns spread:
Whether on Lincelles' trophied plain
Before your ranks superior numbers fled;
Or on Isere's kindred coast
Ye crush'd invasion's threat'ning host;
Or on fam'd Egypt's sultry sands
The banner tore from Gallia's veteran bands;
Your sinewy limbs with happier toil
Now till your country's fertile soil,
Mow with keen sithe the fragrant vale,
Or whirl aloft the sounding flail,
Or bow with many a sturdy stroke,
King of our groves, the giant oak;
Or now, the blazing hearth beside,
With all a soldier's honest pride,
To hoary sires and blooming maidens tell
Of gallant Chiefs who fought, who conquer'd, or who fell.

Yet in the arms of Peace reclin'd
Still flames the free, the ardent mind;
And should again Sedition's roar
Or hostile inroad threat our shore,
From labour's field, from commerce wave,
Eager would rush the strong, the brave,
To form an adamantine zone
Around their patriot Monarch's throne.
But long with Plenty in her train
May Concord spread her halcyon reign,
And join with festive voice the lay sincere
Which sings the auspicious morn to Britain ever dear.

ABSENCE.

By the Rev. R—— S——.

FOR tell me of comfort or joy,
Your counsel is fruitless and vain;
My bosom no change can employ,
Till I see my lov'd Rosaire again.
'Tis friendship which dictates the voice,
That bids me be happy to day;
But how can Fidelis rejoice,
While Rosaire is far, far away.

You never have lov'd the fair maid
Beneath the green elm, by the rill,
Nor with faithfullest love been repaid,
Or you never had counselled so ill.
If ever your heart should be caught
By the charms of the beautiful fair,
You'll think not Fidelis in fault,
Who griev'd for his absent Rosaire.

The bird that is trapp'd in a cage,
Far away from its sorrowful mate,
First flutters in impotent rage,
Then sullen, bemoans his hard fat.
So oft have I rag'd in despair,
So oft have I sunk down to weep,
For far beyond sea lives Rosaire,
And the sea that divides us is deep.

The miser despoil'd of his stores,
Which so close he has hugg'd to his breast,
Raves wildly, and loudly deplores
The fate that has ruin'd his rest.
So I, who am torn from my love,
The all that I coveted here,
Fill each mountain and valley and grove,
With the plaints of a heart in despair.

Perhaps—but away the vile thought!
It injures the innocent maid—
Some other kind ſwain ſhe has ſought,
Nor cares for the vows ſhe has paid.—
Ah, no—ſhe is conſtant and true,
Like me, ſhe has ſorrow at heart—
Blames fate, that firſt caus'd an adieu,
And now cruelly keeps us apart.—

Like me, ſhe oft thinks on the day,
For our thoughts and our wiſhes are one,
On Arvon's fair banks when we lay,
Beneath the mild rays of the ſun.
Our ſong—I remember it well,
The turtle-dove join'd in the ſtrain,
Was—'O may no power compel
Two lovers' fond hearts to complain.—

Like me, ſhe oft wanders alone,
Where ſeldom the footſtep is ſeen;
Like me, ſhe oft utters a moan,
And grieves for the days that have been.
Like me, ſhe oft lies on the ſhore,
And views with a tear the wide wave;
Then wailing the joys that are o'er,
She thinks on no home but the grave.

The flow'rs which around her ſweet cot
In ſuch happy luxuriance grew,
Have been dying all on the ſad ſpot,
Ever ſince we exchang'd our adieu.
For her little white lamb and her dove,
What hand has ſweet ſuſtenance ſpread?—
Depriv'd of her care and kind love,
Long ſince they have pin'd, and are dead.—

The myrtle and jeſſamine's bloom
Which Fidelis had ſotter'd with care,
Are luring in richeſt perfume;
Are alone the delight of Roſaire.
She viſits the ſpot where they grow
Many times thro' the various year,
When ſhe views them her eyes overflow,
And the leaf is weigh'd down with a tear.

Each morning ſhe breathes forth a pray'r
For Fidelis, moſt fervent and warm.—
'O guide him, kind Heaven, with care,
And ſhelter his head from the ſtorm.'
Each evening, while watching the ſea,
She puts up this earneſt requeſt,
'O guide him, kind ocean, to me,
And ſhelter him ſafe in my breaſt.'

If fortune e'er change my ſad lot,
And bring me again to Roſaire,
We ſoon will enliven the ſpot
Which now looks ſo dreary and bare.
We'll think on ſad Abſence no more,
Or if 'twill intrude on our bliſs,
We'll think on the griefs that are o'er,
To enhance the delights we poſſeſs.

We'll wander o'er hill and o'er dale,
Thro' the grove, and beneath the tall tree,
Where warbles the ſweet nightingale.
Where Nature's gay ſongſters are free.
We'll viſit in earlieſt morn
Where the mother is tending her care,
We'll carry the nouriſhing corn,
And ſcatter around the ſweet fare.

But alas!—'tis all a wild dream—
Which fortune will ne'er realiſe—
Where, where is the clear winding ſtream?
And where is the home that I prize?
Where, where is my love, my Roſaire?—
All, all are beyond the wide ſea—
My heart is o'erburden'd with care—
And longs, but in vain, to get free.

Yet ſtill I will hope for the day,
For hope is the wretch's beſt friend,
When fortune will ceaſe its hard ſway,
When my ſorrows will haſte to an end.
When again I ſhall viſit the ſhore,
Which nature has twin'd round my heart,
Again behold her I adore,
Ne'er again from her boſom to part.

THE RETURN.

[By the Same.]

O WELCOME ye ſcenes of delight!
Sweet ſhades, verdant meads, ſilent dales!
How welcome, how dear to my ſight,
Is the mountain, that peeps o'er the vales!
The mountain, o'er which I have ſtray'd,
While Roſaire beguil'd the long way—
From which I have often ſurvey'd
The ſun as it fled with the day.

From which I have oftentimes gazed
On my home by the ſide of the rill,
And beheld the white flocks as they grazed
On the brow of the neighbouring hill.
From which I have loved to ſurvey,
The beautiful landſcape around,
To hear the birds ſing from the ſpray,
While mountains recho'd the ſound.

There oft in each other ſo bleſt
We have linger'd regardleſs of woe,
And the ſun has oft ſunk in the weſt,
Ere we thought of returning below.
Little then of the day did we dream,
Which ſoon was to wing the ſad dart;
Preſent bliſs was alone the fond theme,
Which filled every thought of each heart.

How ſad, how diſtreſſing the day!
When I hung o'er the Ocean's wild roar;
Long waving my hand o'er the ſpray,
While Roſaire ſtood weeping on ſhore.
How ſigh'd my fond heart, how it beat!—
How plenteouſly guſh'd the big tear!—
When the ſhore from my ſight did retreat,
When no longer my Roſaire was near.—

My heart was oppreſs'd, ſadly torn—
I verily thought it would break—
But hope blunts the poiſonous thorn,
And comforts the heart tho' it ach.—

Tho' often I murmur'd at fate,
When anguiſh was keenly alive—
Yet in moments of calmer debate,
Still I thought this bleſs'd day would arrive.

O welcome, ye wide-ſpreading trees!—
That o'er-ſhadow the peaſant's retreat,
Where pleaſantly blows the cool breeze,
That tempers th' o'erpowering heat.—
Ah! there is the pathway that creeps
Thro' the grove, up the lawn, to the mill,
And there is the ſteeple that peeps
O'er the top of the bough-mantled hill.

The trees as they part with the wind,
The cottage of friendſhip diſcloſe,
A retreat in a garden confin'd,
Surrounded with many a roſe.—
There Thyrſis with Flora reſides
In happieſt union bleſt,
There love with contentment abides,
And ſhowers delight on each breaſt.—

Ah, Thyrſis, no longer ſhalt thou
Uſurp the dominion of joy,
Nor with Flora beneath the wide bough
Alone the bleſt moments employ—
For I, with my blooming Roſaire,
Will join in the reign of delight;
Will the ſhades of tranquillity ſhare,
And in love's beſt enjoyments unite.—

My Roſaire as light and ſerene,
On unchangeable pleaſures intent;
Shall viſit the love-luring ſcene,
Which Flora is uſed to frequent.—
The ſtream, whoſe ſmooth boſom diſplays
The heart-cheering ſmiles of your fair,
Shall alſo reflect the bright rays
Which break from the eyes of Roſaire.—

See yonder!—O moment of joy!—
My Roſaire, ſweet object, draws near—
Her thoughts heavy ſorrows employ,
Her eyes ſwell with many a tear.—
I'll haſte—with a lover's ſwift pace
To the arms of my fair one I'll fly,
To baniſh the cloud from her face,
And wipe the big tear from her eye.—

I'll tell her Fidelis once more,
With a heart ever faithful and true,
Is return'd to his dear native ſhore,
Ne'er again to lament an adieu.—
I'll ſurpriſe her with fondeſt alarms;
And if ſhe ſhould doubt of the bliſs,
I'll preſs her again in my arms,
And convince her 'tis true with a kiſs.—

I have long, very long, been away,
Far away from the maid of my heart;
But ah!—the delight of the day,
Repays me for fortune's long ſmart.—
Then grant me, ye powers above!—
'Tis a boon I with fervour implore—
O grant me to live with my love,
Enchain'd to my dear native ſhore.

The HAY-FIELD; a Morning Scene.

By Miſs SEWARD.

THY joys, gay ſpirit of the ſocial plain,
And uſeful labours, renovate my ſtrain;
Riſing, it vibrates to thy oaten reed,
And ſings the artleſs pleaſures of the mead.
No frown the muſe from truth and nature fears,
Tho' pale refinement ſicken as ſhe hears.
Now is it June's bright morn, and beauty twines
The glowing wreaths that deck her thouſand ſhrines.
On the lark's wing ſweet muſic hails the day,
And o'er the ſun-beam pours her liquid lay;
While the blithe ſpirit of the ſocial plain,
Leads health, and love, and gladneſs, in his train.
Crown'd with her pail, light rocking as ſhe ſteps,
Along the freſh, moiſt path young Lucy trips;
The ruſtic veſt is from her ancle drawn,
Yet catches many a dew-drop of the lawn.
Warm on her downy cheek health's deepeſt glow,
While from her eyes its laviſh luſtres flow,
And in her voice its wildly-warbled ſong
Floats, and returns, the echoing glades among.
Her nut-brown treſſes wanton on the gale;
Her breath perfumes afreſh the bloſſom'd vale.
Nine blooming maidens meet her in the grove,
And aſk, and tell the tender tale of love.
With their prone fork a myſtic ſcroll they frame,
Tracing on ſand the heart-recorded name.
O'er each bar'd ſhoulder hangs the idle rake,
And buſy fancy paints the coming wake.
But from the lip th' unfiniſh'd periods break,
And joy's warm bluſhes deeper tinge the cheek;
For ſee th' expected youths, in vigour's pride,
Stoutly are ſtriding down the mountain's ſide;
O'er the ſwift brook, at once, they lightly bound,
And gay good-morrows thro' the fields reſound.
And now is labour buſy in the dale;
The cow ſtand duteous by the cleanly pail,
Where the rich milk deſcends in eddying tides,
Pure as the virgin hands thro' which glides.

The youths, with ſhort'ning arm, and bending head,
Sweep their bright ſithes along the ſhiver'd mead.
Three blithſome maids the graſſy plunder ſhake;
Three draw, with gentle hand, the thrifty rake,
And three, mid carol ſweet, and jocund tale,
Scatter the breathing verdure to the gale.
Where yonder cottages' aſcending ſmoke,
In ſpiral columns, wreaths the ſun-gilt oak,
The careful parents of the village dwell,
And mix the ſavory pottage in the cell.
Their little roſy girls, and boys, prepare
The ſteaming breakfaſt thro' the vale to bear.
See, with pleas'd looks, gay Ceres' happy train
Watch their young donors, loaded on the plain;
Inhale the grateful fumes, that round them riſe,
Mark their ſlow, heedful ſtep, and earneſt eyes;
The chubby hands, that graſp the earthen rim,
Where health's warm viand riſes to the brim.
Like on the new-ſhorn bank recline the band,
And take the preſent from the willing hand.
With eager appetite, and poignant taſte,
Thank the kind bearers, and enjoy the feaſt.
Yon tall, white ſpire, that riſes 'mid the trees,
Courting, with gilded vane, the paſſing breeze,
A peal, far heard, ſends merry down the dale,
The notes triumphant tell a bridal tale.
Its hallow'd green-ſod the ſwift river laves,
Dark alders trembling o'er the ſunny waves.
The tripling flood receives each meaſur'd round,
Mellowing the ſhrillneſs of the ſilver ſound.
Our youthful lovers hail the jocund noſe,
And hope anticipates *their* bridal joys;
Pours all her magic influence o'er the ſcene,
Laughs in their eyes, and animates their mien.
Sportive their little friends around them rove,
And all is frolic, innocence, and love.
May equal joys the varying year adorn,
And gild the labours of each future morn;
Whether the wanton hours, that lead the ſpring,
Catch the tranſlucent rain drops from her wing;
Or zoneleſs ſummer, flaunting o'er the meads,
Conſummate bloom, and richeſt fragrance ſheds;
Or auburn autumn, from her full lap, throws
The mellow fruit upon the bending boughs;
Or winter, with his dark relentleſs train,
Wind, ſnow, and ſleet, ſhall deſolate the plain,
Howl round the hill, and, as the river raves,
In drear ſtagnation warp th' arreſted waves.
O may the days of bloom, and ripeneſs, find
Such joys the meed of each untainted mind;
And, in the rage of the ſeverer hours,
May balmy comfort, with aſſuaſive powers,
Preſent the ſtores, by former toil amaſs'd,
Pile the warm hearth, and ſpread the neat repaſt;
Bid ſport, and ſong, prepare the gladſome rite;
Then ſmooth the pillow thro' the ſtormy night.
Thus health and love the varying year ſhall crown,
While truth and nature ſmile, tho' pale refinement frown.

THE CLOSE OF DAY.

NO breeze diſturbs the ſummer leaves
That ſleep refreſhed with evening dew;
An amber cloud the moon receives,
And veils her creſcent from the view.

The voice of neither herd nor flock,
With tones of love, ſalutes my ears,
In echoes from the mountain rock,
That wears the moſſy robe of years.

New hay and honeyſuckles lend
Their fragrance to the breathing vale,
And nameleſs flowers their odours blend,
And with their ſweets the ſmell regale.

As on I travel through the gloom,
That dims the cloſing eye of day,
Glow-worms, with ſilvery lamps, illume
The verdant borders of my way.

The lark, ſweet minſtrel of the ſkies!
His carol ended, ſinks to reſt,
And by his feathery partner lies,
So happy in their humble neſt.

Thus, in a green, ſequeſtered dell,
Safe from the frowns of wealth or care,
In ſmiles of peace my ſoul would dwell
With her, my faireſt of the fair!

But now I mourn her, abſent far,
My blooming flower of ſweet delight!
Whoſe preſence, like the evening ſtar,
Would cheer the lonely brow of night.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thurſday, April 29.

Lord PELHAM preſented a meſſage from the king, ſimilar to that which had been delivered in the houſe of commons, relating to a proviſion for the duke of Suſſex and Cambridge; to which an anſwer was inſtantly agreed to.

Lord Pelham alſo laid before the houſe a copy of the definitive treaty.

Friday, April 30.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Aſſeſſed Taxes Bill, the Malt Duty Bill, Bank Payment Reſtriction Bill, and about 12 private bills.

Friday, May 7.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Convoy Duty Bill, the French Wines Importation, the Poor Apprentice Regulation, and to ſeveral other bills.

Monday, May 10.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, and the Sugar Duty Drawback Bill.

Thurſday, May 13.

This day the diſcuſſion of the Definitive Treaty of Peace took place, for which ſee page 378 of our laſt Magazine.

Thurſday, May 20.

The order of the day being read for the committal of lord Belgrave's Election Treating Bill, brought up from the commons, it was oppoſed by the lord chancellor, lord Roſslyn, the marquis of Buckingham, and lord Pelham, as going too great a length in the powers it would transfer to a committee of the houſe of commons, by enabling ſuch committee to travel out of the evidence actually before them upon the merits of the election under conſideration, and to take into evidence matter alledged to have paſſed upon a preceding election, to decide therein againſt the member who had been returned by a conſiderable majority of his conſtituents, and to declare that man the ſitting member whom the conſtituents for the place to be repreſented never would have choſen. Beſides, the crime of treating, if a crime it could be called, which was ſo far denounced by the bill, as not only to render null and void the election of any candidate who ſhould be guilty of it; not only upon the election at which it ſhould be uſed, but diſqualify him from being elected for any other place during the whole continuance of ſuch parliament, was a crime ſo indefinitely deſcribed by the bill, as to render it extremely difficult for any candidate to vindicate himſelf againſt the charge, as the ordinary civility of aſking an elector to take a glaſs of wine, or even ale, might be ſo conſtrued as a ground upon which to vacate an election, and perpetuate for ſeven years a diſqualification thereto.

The bill was ſupported by lord Alvanley, lord Romney, and lord Ellenborough, as a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary to ſupply the defects of all former Election Acts, on the ground of bribery, and effectually prevent the ſhameful evaſions of the laws, intended, but ineffectually, to preſerve the purity of the houſe of commons. Beſides, conſidering the quarter where the bill originated, and paſſed, namely, the houſe of commons, who certainly ought to be conſidered the beſt judges of the mode of maintaining their own privileges, it was no great compliment to that houſe for their lordſhips to oppoſe the bill.

The queſtion being put, that the houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee on the bill, the houſe divided, contents 6, non-contents 7.

The queſtion was then put, that the Bill be rejected, on which the houſe again divided, contents 7, non-contents 6.

Monday, May 24.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Mutiny Bill, Marine Mutiny Bill, Indemnity Bill, and twenty-ſeven private bills.

Wedneſday, May 26.

The order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Militia Eſtabliſhment Bill being read,

Lord HOBART ſtated the grounds upon which it was propoſed. Conſidering the change which had taken place in the relative ſituation of the ſtates of Europe, and particularly the extenſion of the French line of ſea coaſt by the conqueſt of Flanders, the moſt common maxims of precaution required that we ſhould increaſe our means of defence; and that increaſe, he contended, would be obtained in the moſt economical and conſtitutional manner, by augmenting the numbers of the militia. He concluded with moving, that the bill be now read a ſecond time.

Lord FITZWILLIAM entered into an hiſtorical account of the riſe and progreſs of the Militia Eſtabliſhment in this coun-

try. The principles on which it was founded, as a conſtitutional force, had, of late years, been repeatedly violated. This particularly occurred in the Act for raiſing the Supplementary Militia, which diſpenſed with the uſual qualification as to ſubaltern officers, and that by which the regular army was enabled to recruit from the militia. The power given to the king to call out 20,000, in addition to the 41,000 propoſed as the permanent eſtabliſhment, he regarded as being intended merely to form a fund, from which the ſtanding army might be ſupplied; and this mode of finding recruits he ſeverely cenſured, as totally perverting the original purpoſe of the militia. He ſhowed that from the number of exemptions, the militia ſervice operated as an oppreſſive tax upon the few liable to be balloted for; and the weight of this tax would be principally felt by the poorer claſſes, who had to pay for ſubſtitutes from 6l. to 17l. The bill alluded to ſome other emergency than invaſion, on which the ſervices of the militia might be called for. That emergency could mean only rebellion, and to the ſuppoſition of any ſuch danger at preſent he could not aſſent, as there never had been a period when the country ſhowed more zealous loyalty to its ſovereign, its conſtitution, and itſelf. For theſe reaſons he ſhould move for the word "now" in the motion for the ſecond reading, that there ſhould be ſubſtituted "this day three months."

Lord CAERNARVON enlarged upon, and enforced the arguments adduced by the preceding ſpeaker.

The marquis of BUCKINGHAM defended the two principles of the bill, which were the augmentation of the militia force, and the conſolidation of the various acts upon that ſubject into one act. At the commencement, both of the American war, and the late conteſt, the old Militia eſtabliſhment, conſiſting of only 32,000, was found inſufficient.

Lord ROMNEY ſupported the amendment.

Lord DARNLEY oppoſed it, and ſpoke at ſome length in favour of the bill.

Lord RADNOR thought it would be better to repeal the militia laws altogether, than to depart ſo groſsly, as was done by the preſent and former bills, from the ideas of thoſe who firſt propoſed the ſyſtem.

LORD PELHAM juſtified the meaſure, from the general circumſtances of the times, and not from any particular ſuſpicions of the deſigns of our late enemy. As to the additional 20,000 men, it was to be obſerved, that the bill did not veſt his majeſty with the power of keeping them together: it merely provided that he ſhould order them to be called out; but whether they were to be kept up would depend on the ſenſe of parliament, which had to provide for the means of paying them.

A diviſion having taken place, the original motion was carried, by 22 to 6, and the bill was accordingly read a ſecond time.

Friday, May 28.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to ſeventeen public and private bills, among which were the Lottery Bill, Militia Officers' Allowance Bill, Temple Bar Improvement Bill, and Liverpool Exchange Bill.

Thurſday, June 3.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Sinking Fund Bill, and a number of private bills.

Friday, June 11.

Lord HOBART preſented a meſſage from his majeſty, ſtating, that in conſideration of the eminent ſervices of lord Hutchinſon, in the late glorious and ſucceſsful campaign in Egypt, his majeſty was deſirous of conferring upon him and his two next heirs male, as a ſignal mark of his royal favour and approbation, a net annuity of 2000l. and recommending to their lordſhips to concur in ſuch meaſures as might be propoſed to enable his majeſty to carry this intention into effect.

Lord Hobart then moved an addreſs, aſſuring his majeſty of their readineſs to acquieſce in his majeſty's recommendation. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday, April 13.

The SECRETARY at WAR roſe to move for leave to bring in a bill for amending the laws relative to the militia. He prefaced his motion by obſerving, that miniſters had, upon the return of peace, began to reduce the army in general, and alſo the naval force of the country. His object, however, was not to reduce the militia entirely. This country had a prodigious extent of coaſt: it was impoſſible to maintain a regular army for its defence; it therefore was highly neceſſary that a conſiderable portion of the militia ſhould not be diſbanded. The bill he propoſed ſhould be founded upon the baſis of the

militia laws, and upon the act of the 26th of the king: introducing, however, ſuch amendments as might be requiſite. He then ſtated the different augmentations which had taken place: 100,000 men were neceſſary in war, and in peace it appeared to him that 70,000 men ſhould be at hand; and reckoning on 10 or 12,000 from Scotland, he might ſafely calculate the whole at 60,000. The principal parts of the bill were theſe: the qualifications of officers to remain as at preſent; to the quotas he propoſed to add one third. In the mode of enrolment he intended to propoſe that each man, before enrolment, ſhould be examined by a ſurgeon, as many had received the bounty, and upon joining the regiments had been found unfit for ſervice; at the enrolment, that the men ſhould be divided into claſſes, ſpecifying their ages; thoſe who have children, and thoſe who have none; in order that when they are called out, recourſe might be had to the youngeſt men, and to thoſe who have feweſt children. That ſubſtitutes ſhould be always of the ſame country as the regiment in which they are to ſerve. Upon the organization of the regiment, that the field officers ſhall have no companies, but that to each company there ſhall be a captain. That there ſhall be no adjutant or paymaſter to any corps, unleſs it ſhall exceed three companies. That there ſhall be no ſurgeon in the militia unleſs he has been paſſed at ſurgeon's hall, and that he ſhall not have any military rank but that of ſurgeon. That the non-commiſſioned officers ſhall be bound to reſide where the arms of the regiment are kept, and that they ſhall have an increaſe of pay. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the militia in that part of Great Britain called England, and for augmenting the militia.—Leave given.

Tueſday, April 27.

Mr. Addington brought down a meſſage from his majeſty.

'G. R.

'His majeſty being deſirous of making competent proviſion for his dearly beloved ſons, the duke of Cambridge and the duke of Suſſex, and the money applicable to the ſupport of the civil liſt being inſufficient, his majeſty deſires the aſſiſtance of parliament, and truſts that his faithful commons will make ſuch proviſions as the circumſtances of the caſe may ſeem to require'.

The meſſage was referred to the conſideration of a committee of ſupply.

Wedneſday, April 28.

The houſe went into a committee of ſupply. The king's meſſage was read by the chairman.

Mr. ADDINGTON moved, that his majeſty be enabled to grant, out of the conſolidated fund, a ſum not exceeding 12,000l. per ann. to his royal highneſs the duke of Suſſex. A ſimilar reſolution was moved for the duke of Cambridge.

Thurſday, April 29.

Lord Hawkeſbury, by command of his majeſty, brought down the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Friday, April 30.

Mr. ADDINGTON ſaid that he had to ſtate to the committee the contract for the lottery of the preſent year. His great objects were to raiſe a conſiderable loan for the ſervices of the preſent year, and alſo to prevent the low inſurance, which was an evil of ſingular magnitude. It was impoſſible, unleſs gentlemen had the information he had, to form an opinion of the extent of this inſurance. Were he to ſtate the ſums taken at low premiums, the number of clerks employed by thoſe who take inſurance, and the number of people employed by them in going to public houſes to collect thoſe inſurances, he ſhould preſent ſuch an argument as would remove every objection which might be ſtarted to his propoſition for ſuppreſſing ſuch nefarious practices. He then explained the nature of the inſurance; a certain ſum was paid that a ticket would be drawn upon a given day; if it was not, the advantage was with the perſon who took the inſurance; but if the ticket was drawn, then the advantage was in favour of the inſurer; it was therefore obvious that the inducement to the inſurer was in proportion to the number of tickets to be drawn; he could therefore ſtate, that by the contract he had made, the practice of inſurance would be much diminiſhed. It had been thought proper to raiſe three lotteries, and that the drawing of each ſhould not continue more than eight days.

With regard to the Iriſh lottery, he had to ſtate that the price of tickets was always lower than that of Engliſh tickets: that a great number, on that account, were iſſued; and that the drawing of the Iriſh lottery was always of longer duration. Theſe circumſtances, therefore, held out more temptations for illegal inſurance. It was therefore his opinion that the Iriſh

lottery ſhould be conſolidated with the Engliſh, in order that there might be no drawing in Dublin, but ſolely in London. He was ſure that he ſpoke the ſenſe of the committee upon this ſubject, if he ſaid that a part of the public advantage ought to be ſacrificed in order to prevent the ſyſtem of illegal inſurance—But he ſtated, that the benefit to the public by the contract he had made would be 550,000l. Two thirds of that benefit belonged to Great Britain, and the other third to Ireland. He concluded by moving, that 1,455,000l. be raiſed by way of lotteries for the ſervice of the year 1802, whereof 970,000l. is for Great Britain, and 4488,000l. is for Ireland. That ſuch lotteries ſhall conſiſt of 100,000 tickets, at the rate of 14l. 11s. per ticket.

Mr. CORRY corroborated the ſentiment of the chancellor of the exchequer, with regard to the ſyſtem of inſurance in Ireland.

Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. BABINGTON ſaid a few words, when the reſolution was agreed to, and the report ordered to be read on Monday.

Friday, May 7.

Mr. NICHOLS roſe for the purpoſe of ſubmitting to the conſideration of the houſe a propoſition relative to the conduct of the late adminiſtration. The late chancellor of the exchequer held the moſt prominent part of that adminiſtration, and from that circumſtance he was particularly marked as the object of the motion that was to follow. The late adminiſtration began the war for the protection of Holland and the Auſtrian Low Countries. Have they ſucceeded? No; on the contrary, Holland has been ſubdued. Thoſe who approve of the peace think themſelves happy in having obtained Ceylon, becauſe it was an appendage to Holland, and thoſe few who condemn the peace lament that the Cape of Good Hope has been reſtored to that country, as it will be, and is rather in the power of France. The late miniſter had not ſucceeded in diſmembering France, which, in his own language, he ſtyled indemnity for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future. The late miniſter had another object in view, namely, to guard againſt French principles. The object of the revolution was the extinction of the nobleſſe, and miniſters at that time thought it proper to prevent ſuch an example being before the eyes of the people of this country. The object of the war then was to reſtore theſe authorities, in which they had not ſucceeded, and in attempting to guard againſt thoſe principles, they had created the immenſe power of France. Although the late miniſter had failed in the object of the war, yet it was ſaid that he had ſhown great judgment in its conduct—he had ſhown none. He ſhould lay down three maxims of a great and able ſtateſman. The firſt was never to truſt to the authority or information of emigrants. This, however, the ex-miniſter forgot, and relied upon the intelligence of French nobles. The ſecond was, never to rely upon ſucceſsfully invading a country, where there might be even diſſenſions among its people; and the third was, never to truſt to reports of a country being deſtitute of finances and reſources. The honourable gentleman then proceeded to conſider the meaſures of the late adminiſtration ſince the commencement of the war. In 1795 enormous ſubſidies were paid to the continental powers, and theſe, along with the money paid for corn, brought on the ſtoppage of the bank in 1797. The ambiguity of miniſters, in not explicitly declaring the object of the war, took off the king of Pruſſia, who perceiving our aim to be plunder, and dreading the power of Auſtria, very wiſely withdrew his aid. The hon. gentleman then recapitulated the expeditions to St. Domingo, La Vendee, and Holland, the infraction of the treaty of El Ariſch; and upon thoſe he dwelt at conſiderable length, cenſuring at the ſame time the conduct of the late miniſter. He next ſtated the overtures for peace made by Bonaparte at the end of the year 1800, and condemned the conduct of the ex-chancellor of the exchequer, and his colleagues, in very ſtrong language. The next point was, the diſpute with the northern powers, which principally aroſe from not giving Ruſſia poſſeſſion of Malta. He contended that it would have been wiſe to have introduced Ruſſia into the Mediterranean as an ally, in place of going to war upon the point. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to the merit of the late miniſter as a financier, and this he completely denied. He ſpoke in reprobation of the Income tax, the ſale of the land tax, the paper money, and the 258 millions which had been added to the public debt; by which he argued, that the peace had been brought about upon the unfavourable terms complained of by ſeveral. It had been ſaid that the ex-miniſter had retired with clean hands, and that he had re-

ceived no emolument. This he (Mr. Nicholls) believed to be true; he was not a man of avarice, but of inordinate ambition, and although he had received no bribes himſelf, yet he had prodigiouſly extended the ſyſtem of corruption. Sir Robert Walpole was a child to him in the arts of corruption. He has created upward of a hundred peerages, and added more than 580 penſions to the civil liſt. After ſome further remarks, Mr. Nicholls concluded by moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, expreſſive of the thanks of this houſe, for his majeſty's having removed the right hon. William Pitt from his councils".

The queſtion having been put—

Lord BELGRAVE roſe to give his decided negative to the motion. He denied in the moſt poſitive terms that his hon. friend (Mr. Pitt) had been diſmiſſed from his majeſty's councils; on the contrary, he had reſigned his ſituation, and voluntarily retired from his high office. Were the motion of the hon. gentleman to be carried, it would convey an abſurdity on its face, as it would be directly thanking his majeſty for what he did not do. The hon. gentleman had touched upon the late peace, but ſurely that ſubject had no concern with the buſineſs before the houſe, which was ſimply, whether they would condemn or applaud the conduct of the late adminiſtration during the arduous ſtruggle in which we had been engaged? He owned that he could not help anticipating with pleaſure the vote of this night, from the appearance of the houſe upon a former occaſion, when an hon. baronet (ſir F. Burdett) had brought forward a motion of a nature ſimilar to that of the hon. gentleman. Conſidering the great and unparralleled difficulties which we had lately to encounter, and the liability of man to err, could any gentleman contend that we had not nobly braved the ſtorm which raged around us? He would wiſh the houſe to contemplate the ſituation of the country now, contraſted with that at the end of 1792. At that time, revolution was propagating her dangerous doctrines, and this country was threatened with deſtruction. The effects of theſe principles were counteracted by the late adminiſtration, and had, gradually, by their vigilance, declined. The main object of the French revolution was over, and he would aſk any member of that houſe, whether or not he did not feel himſelf in a ſtate of greater ſecurity at the preſent moment than he did at the end of 1792? How had this ſecurity been effected, but by the prompt, politic, and determined meaſures of the late adminiſtration? They had conducted the veſſel of the ſtate in ſafety, and he ought to mention the dangers we had eſcaped. We had to contend openly with France as an enemy, and we had alſo to oppoſe her principles as a domeſtic foe, which unhappily had pervaded England and Scotland, but had got the greateſt footing in Ireland; and he muſt add, that had it not been for the firmneſs of the late adminiſtration, Great Britain, as a mighty empire in the ſcale of Europe, would not have been in exiſtence. Succeſs was not always the criterion of the wiſdom of meaſures; but we had experienced many opportunities of affording her the moſt unqualified praiſe to the intrepidity and courage of our ſailors and ſoldiers. Theſe points, however, the hon. gentleman had coldly paſſed over; but certainly ſome merit was due to thoſe who had planned the enterprizes which had redounded ſo much to the national glory. India had been completely preſerved and ſecured, and our conqueſts there were of the higheſt importance. Great praiſe was due to thoſe men who had called forth and organized the free and independent ſpirit of the country in defence of her beſt and deareſt rights. All theſe things ſeem to be entirely forgotten by the hon. gentleman. The good effects of the union with Ireland were manifeſting themſelves daily, and he muſt ſay, that this was a meaſure to counteract the effects of France, which endeavoured to ſeparate us from Ireland for ever. He thought it wholly unneceſſary to go into a detail of the benefits our commerce had received during the war; theſe were before the eyes of every man. The noble lord having expatiated at great length upon theſe points, concluded by moving, as an amendment, that all the words of the original motion, after the word "That," ſhould be left out, in order to ſubſtitute, 'it is the opinion of this houſe that, owing to the wiſdom, energy, and firmneſs of the late adminiſtration, during the arduous conteſt in which this country has been engaged, the national honour had been upheld, our ſtrength conſolidated, and our commerce increaſed, &c".

Mr. H. THORNTON ſeconded the motion.

Mr. ERSKINE was in favour of the original motion. In reviewing the conduct

of the late adminiſtration, he did not intend to offer any argument; facts ſpoke for themſelves; but with regard to the amendment, he felt confident that it was impoſſible for the houſe, if it retained the leaſt regard for its character, its dignity and independence, to allow it to be adopted. The noble lord had uſed a moſt elegant figure. He had repreſented the country as a veſſel coming into port. He (Mr. Erſkine) ſhould not attempt to change that metaphor, but ſhould only remark, that when the veſſel was coming into harbour decorated with ſtreamers, all joy, all pleaſure, and in the full completion of her wiſhes, as the noble lord would wiſh the houſe to believe, the perſon who was at the helm ſuddenly abandoned his important charge, jumped into the boat, and left the veſſel to her fate. Who therefore would move thanks to the man who took the boat! (*a laugh*) He admired the talents of the late miniſter, and had no perſonal animoſity to him, but war was uniformly ſuch a calamity, that at its termination the manner in which it had been conducted ſhould be inquired into. The chief and leading man in the northern confederacy was almoſt a madman, and yet at that very moment did a miniſter who had the charge of the helm abandon it to thoſe who very ſoon after made peace; and before the houſe was called upon to thank the preſent adminiſtration for ſo doing, it was called upon to thank thoſe who had made war; and before the houſe congratulates the king, or paſſes an approbation, the late adminiſtration is ſe'ected as the object of the gratitude of parliament. The late miniſter was diſqualified from making peace, and he *retired*, as was ſaid by the noble lord, in order that peace might be made, but although he has retired, he ſtill keeps his eye over all the tranſactions of government, and ſtill directs its meaſures. This was a fact which few in the houſe could deny. Earl Spencer, as forming a part of the late adminiſtration, had been praiſed and extolled; but the noble lord (St. Vincent) now at the head of the admiralty, had performed actual ſervice on the ſeas. Without him our navy would have been rotten timber, and without his exertions in the various expeditions, our army would have been only a bare rabble.—Yet this illuſtrious character was not to receive the thanks of parliament. The peace was not ſo favourable as was expected; whoſe fault was it but that of William Pitt, whom he wiſhed to ſee impeached for his rejection of the pacific offers of Bonaparte at the end of the year 1800? He concluded with giving his poſitive negative to the amendment.

Mr. GREY ſpoke at great length in ſupport of the original motion.

Lord HAWKESBURY, with his uſual ability, entered into a refutation of the arguments urged in ſucceſſion by the hon. members who cenſured the conduct of the late adminiſtration.

Mr. FOX diſapproved of the ſiniſter dexterity diſplayed by the noble lord in the manner in which he had brought forward his vote of thanks to the late adminiſtration. As to himſelf, he was not diſpoſed to vote for the original motion, any more than for that of the noble lord. He could not thank his majeſty for diſmiſſing Mr. Pitt, becauſe he did not know that he had been diſmiſſed; and if that was the fact, he ſhould previouſly wiſh to be in poſſeſſion of the cauſe of ſuch diſmiſſal. If it proceeded from that miniſter's attachment to the cauſe of catholic emancipation, he ſhould, in the ſpirit of candour and ſincerity, ſay, that his retirement from office was the moſt honourable act of his life. But to a vote of thanks to that miniſter, applicable to his conduct during the late war, he could never aſſent, as he had brought his country to the verge of ruin by engaging in it with temerity, and conducting it with the moſt glaring incapacity. Still leſs could he approve of a vote of thanks in general terms to the late adminiſtration, when he found four of them, lord Roſslyn, lord Grenville, lord Spencer, and the late ſecretary at war, condemning the terms of peace; which, though certainly to be lamented in many points, he himſelf regarded as reſulting from the imperious neceſſity under which the preſent miniſters acted, from the miſconduct of their predeceſſors. He therefore could have no heſitation in voting againſt the amendment.

Mr. ADDINGTON ſaid, the hon. gentleman had expreſſed the determination not to vote in favour of the original motion; becauſe he was not prepared to give it an affirmative. With reſpect to the removal of the late miniſter, he affirmed it not to be a diſmiſſal from his majeſty's councils, but a voluntary reſignation, influenced by the deepeſt ſenſe of duty, and by what he owed to his own feelings, and therefore entitled to the approbation of the public. There was nothing in the life of that great and diſtinguiſhed man which more entitled him to the admiration of his country

than the motives which induced him to reſign an office which he ſo long held, with equal reputation to himſelf and advantage to the country. The amendment moved by the noble lord was not on this occaſion haſtily or obſtruſively brought forward, but after an interval of fourteen months, and after an hon. baronet (ſir Francis Burdett) had thought proper to bring forward a motion which tended to a vote of cenſure. During the negociations at Paris and Liſle, he could bear teſtimony to the anxiety which the then miniſter entertained for their being brought to a happy termination, and to the diſappointment he felt at their being interrupted. The union with Ireland he aſcribed to the talents of Mr. Pitt; and as to the finances, he maintained, that without the expedient of having recourſe to the income tax, and raiſing a conſiderable ſum of money within the year, the public credit could not have been ſo well upheld, the ſchemes and objects of our enemies ſo completely baffled, and the public enabled to make ſo good a bargain at the concluſion of ſo long and ſo expenſive a war. The right hon. gentleman in a long, able, and very argumentative ſpeech, concluded with ſaying, that he could not, in juſtice to his own feelings, and his ſenſe of public duty, withhold his concurrence in the approbation expreſſed in the words of the amendment propoſed by his noble friend (lord Belgrave.)

Mr W. Smith, lord Glenbervie, Mr. Foſter, lord Caſtlereagh, and Mr. Tierney, ſeverally ſpoke. On a diviſion the numbers were, for lord Belgrave's amendment, Ayes 224—Noes 52—Majority 172.

The original motion was then put, Ayes 52—Noes 222—Majority againſt the motion 170.

Monday, May 17.

Mr. ADDINGTON moved the order of the day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the acts eſtabliſhing the ſinking fund —Mr. Addington then ſubmitted the following reſolutions, which, after a converſation between Mr. Boyd, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Tierney, Mr Wilberforce, and Mr. Vanſittart, were agreed to:—That the amount of the annual ſums applicable under the acts of the 26th and 32d of his preſent majeſty to the reduction of the national debt, as the ſaid ſums ſtood on the 1ſt of February 1802; if conſolidated into one ſinking fund, with the additional ſum of 200,000l per annum, and continually applied at compound intereſt, but without the addition of any ſums ariſing from annuities which may expire, or from ſavings of intereſt on annuities which may be reduced, would redeem the whole of the exiſting national debt, including the capital, to ariſe from the loan of the preſent year, within forty-five years of the preſent time: and in a ſhorter period than the whole of the ſaid capital would be redeemed by the ſeparate application of the ſaid ſums reſpectively, together with the additional ſum of 200,000l per ann. as well as of one per cent. on the capital, to be provided for in the preſent year; and of any other ſums which would, by virtue of the ſaid acts, become applicable to the diſcharge of ſuch capital.

That the additional ſum of 200,000l be granted to his majeſty, from and after the 5th of January 1803, to be veſted in the commiſſioners appointed under the ſaid act of the 26th of his preſent majeſty.

That it is expedient to provide that the amount of the annual ſums applicable under the acts of the 25th and 32d of the king, to the reduction of the national debt, as the ſums ſtood on the 1ſt of February 1802, ſhould be conſolidated into one ſinking fund, with the additional ſum of 200,000l per annum, and be continually applied at compound intereſt to the redemption of the whole of the exiſting capital of the national debt, including the capital to ariſe from the loan of the preſent year.

That any ſum which may ariſe from the annuities which may expire, or from ſavings of intereſt on annuities, which may be reduced, ſhall be applicable to the public ſervice, in ſuch manner as parliament ſhall direct.—Adjourned.

Wedneſday, June 2.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, Mr. Alexander in the chair, to whom the petitions of Dr. Jenner and Mr. Greathead were referred.

Admiral BERKELEY ſaid, he would not treſpaſs on the time of the houſe in adverting to all the particulars contained in the report of the committee on the petition of Dr. Jenner, the meritorious diſcoverer of the Cow Pock, as the report had been for ſome time in the hands of the members. He had to obſerve, that ſome of the firſt medical characters in the country had been examined, and unequivocally ſtated, that vaccine inoculation was a ſovereign preventive againſt that dreadful malady and ſcourge to the human race, the ſmallpox. Out of the thouſands that were inoculated with the vaccine virus, not

one died, nor did it even render the parties incapable of following their ordinary avocations. The reaſons why more medical gentlemen were not called upon was, becauſe thoſe examined were men of indiſputable eminence, who had originally oppoſed the practice, but who were now convinced of its efficacy. Much certainly was due to Dr. Jenner; three fourths of the world paid him homage for the invention, and every unprejudiced mind muſt acknowledge his juſt claims on his country.—The diſcovery had this great advantage, that the cow-pock was ſo mild in its nature, that the labourer and huſbandman could work as uſual, though inoculated, without inconvenience to themſelves, or becoming burdenſome to the pariſh. The report, he obſerved, ſtated, that Dr. Jenner had loſt an extenſive practice in this country, by his application in carrying into effect his diſcovery; and when he had accompliſhed it, he voluntarily promulgated the ſecret for the benefit of the world. He then adverted to the parliamentary gratuities to Mr. Irvine, for the diſcovery of rendering ſalt water freſh, who received 5000l.—to the diſcoverer of the ſtone diſſolvent; and to Mr. Harriſon, who received 2000l, for the diſcovery of his time-piece. The number of patients loſt annually in the united kingdom by the ſmallpox was eſtimated, he ſaid, at 45,000. After expreſſing the great obligation which mankind were under to Mr. Jenner for the diſcovery, he moved—'That it is the opinion of the committee, that a ſum not exceeding 10,000l be granted to his majeſty, to be paid as a remuneration to Dr. Edward Jenner, for promulgating the diſcovery of the Vaccine Inoculation, by which mode that dreadful malady the ſmallpox was prevented.'

Sir HENRY MILMAN, after enlarging on the great benefit derived to the world from ſo invaluable a diſcovery, moved an amendment, that inſtead of the ſum of 10,000l, the words, 'Twenty thouſand pounds' ſhould be inſerted, which was alſo ſeconded.

Mr. BANKS declared it was not his intention, by any obſervations which he had to make, to caſt any diſcredit whatever on a diſcovery which he was perſuaded was of conſiderable utility. If he felt more nigardly than any other member of the committee, it was becauſe he conſidered there was one paramount duty, which, as a member of the houſe of commons, outweighed all other duties. The eſſence, the ſtrength of the conſtitution was, that the commons ſhould watch as a ſtrict guard, over the purſe of the people. The public was a liberal remunerator—medical men of ſkill and eminence were liberally remunerated.

Mr. WINDHAM was ſtrongly in favour of the amendment. There were three diſtinct points of view in which the buſineſs ought to be conſidered. In the firſt place, the utility of the diſcovery: 2dly, the identity of the diſcovery as relating to the petitioner; and, 3dly, that the inventor had foregone his own immediate profit and advantage, with a view to the public good. On the firſt head, no difference of opinion appeared to prevail. The utility of the invention was univerſally recogniſed, and had been ſanctioned by the teſtimony of almoſt every learned ſociety in Europe. Numerous experiments had been made, and the moſt minute inveſtigation beſtowed upon it by a neighbouring nation; the reſult of which eſtabliſhed its efficacy beyond the poſſibility of doubt. That Dr. Jenner was the original inventor and diſcoverer of this valuable ſecret had never been controverted; the whole merit of the invention was allowed to reſt with him, and had never been diſputed. On the third head, the ſacrifice of perſonal profit to general and public good, the proof was equally ſtrong and explicit. Dr. Jenner's diſcovery was not the reſult of chance; not the effect of a lucky moment. He had ſpent years in perfecting his ſyſtem, and obtaining that poſitive aſſurance of its virtue which authoriſed him to ſubmit it to the world. He had been at conſiderable expence in aſcertaining the validity of his diſcovery. He had not haſtily obtruded it upon the public; he had not conſulted his own profit and advantage, by keeping a ſecret of ſuch great importance in his own poſſeſſion, by which he might with eaſe have realiſed a princely fortune; but, by a candid and liberal expoſition, had put it in the power of every member of the faculty to reap the fruit of his ingenuity. There was a very eſſential point, in which this diſcovery was entitled to far greater remuneration than the original invention of inoculation. Since the introduction of inoculation, great as were its benefits, almoſt an equal proportion of the community were loſt, becauſe the ſmallpox was leſs dreaded, and, by means of inoculation, more extenſively introduced. In the caſe of the cow-pock, no evil of this kind was to be apprehended. The miſchief of contagion was entirely done away,

and that diſorder, which for ages had been conſidered as the worſt ſcourge of mankind, was now reduced to a diſtemper of trifling and unanxious import.

Sir JAMES ERSKINE SINCLAIR made a ſtrong appeal to the feelings of the houſe in favour of the amendment. From very good authority, he was empowered to ſtate, that Dr. Jenner, beſide ſacrificing his local practice, which was very conſiderable, had ſpent no leſs a ſum than 6000l, in maturing his ſyſtem and bringing it to a ſtate of perfection. He could take upon himſelf to ſay, that Dr. Jenner, ſince his removal from Glouceſterſhire to town, had not cleared more than his houſe-rent, and hardly that, by the patronage he had experienced in conſequence of his valuable diſcovery. He had, by quitting his reſidence in Glouceſterſhire, loſt a practice of 600l per annum, for the purpoſe of benefiting his fellow-creatures. Under all theſe circumſtances, he was anxious that the houſe ſhould come to a liberal vote, and agree to the amendment.

Mr. COURTENEY obſerved, that it had been admitted, even by thoſe who oppoſed the amendment, that 40,000 lives, on an average, were ſaved to the country in conſequence of the diſcovery. Now taking the general eſtimate of things by which, in a country like this, every life, on the average, was allowed to be worth 5l per annum to the ſtate, there would accrue to the revenue an income of 200,000l. Under theſe circumſtances he thought the inventor entitled to his tythes, and therefore ſhould vote for the amendment.

A deſultory converſation then enſued, in which Mr. Grey, admiral Berkeley, Mr. Wilberforce, and ſir William Elford took part. The houſe thereupon divided, —For the original motion 59—For the amendment 56—Majority 3.

Mr. BURDON afterward addreſſed the committee for a compenſation to Mr. Henry Greathead, for his ingenious invention of a Life Boat, to ſave the unfortunate perſons who were expoſed to ſhipwreck. He dwelt with much energy on the utility of the invention, and the number of lives which had been thereby ſaved to the country. He concluded with moving, that the ſum of 1000l be granted to Mr. Greathead.

In the courſe of a long converſation it was propoſed to give Mr. Greathead, the ſum of 1500l. It was ſuggeſted that the ſum of 1000l, would be greatly diminiſhed by the fees of office; and Mr. Addington, in conſequence propoſed the ſum of 1200l, which was agreed to without a diviſion.

Wedneſday, June 9.

Sir W. SCOTT, in alluding to the clergymen's reſidence bill, was convinced that a meaſure of this nature was very much wanted, and he hoped, that from the digeſted wiſdom of parliament it would experience thoſe corrections and ameliorations which had by ſeveral gentlemen been thought neceſſary. He did not mean to preſs it through the houſe this ſeſſion, and he would leave to others to propoſe a continuation of the act of laſt ſeſſion, ſuſpending the operation of the ſtatute of Henry the eighth.

The houſe then went into a committee of ſupply.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved that 70,000 men, including 14,000 marines, be granted for the ſervice of the navy for ſeven lunar months, from the 25th of June to the 24th of December.

Mr. TIERNEY wiſhed to know, what the probable peace eſtabliſhment of the navy might be calculated at.

Mr. ADDINGTON replied, that it was impoſſible for him to give a direct anſwer to the queſtion. A conſiderable part of the navy was in the Weſt Indies, and upon other foreign ſervice, and until theſe fleets returned, the peace eſtabliſhment could not be aſcertained. Were he, however, to anſwer from his own ideas, he ſhould ſay, that 30,000 men would be ſufficient. He begged to be underſtood as not pledging himſelf that this would be the caſe.

Nine hundred and fifty thouſand pounds were then voted for wages; 931,000l for victuals; 1,470,000l for wear and tear; and 122,500l for ordnance on board the ſhips.

The SECRETARY at WAR then proceeded to propoſe the army eſtimates for the remainder of the year: previous to which, he went over a long ſtatement of the reductions which had already taken place in the army, and the ſavings which would of courſe accrue. The ſtaff officers, the militia, the volunteers, the expence of the barracks had been reduced; ſix regiments of dragoons had been diſbanded; ſeventeen additional battalions, and four firſt battalions, making twenty-one of the regulars, had likewiſe been diſcharged, as had alſo ſix Weſt India and eleven ſencible corps. The regiments of infantry had been reduced to 725 men, and the three regiments of foot guards to 5745. The total number of men diſbanded amount-

ed to 65,184, which was a ſaving of 3,327,975l. It was intended to retain, upon the peace eſtabliſhment, three regiments of horſe-guards, ſeven of dragoon-guards, 10 regiments of dragoons; the foot-guards, to be exactly upon the ſame eſtabliſhment as during the laſt peace. The regiment of infantry to be kept on the eſtabliſhment to conſiſt of ten companies of ſeventy-five rank and file each. It was propoſed to retain a detached part of the royal waggon corps. His general idea was to keep the army, in its preſent condition, entire, although upon a ſmall ſcale, as if at any time there ſhould be occaſion for augmenting it, ſuch an event would take place with much more facility. It was likewiſe intended to keep up the ſtaff-corps, which conſiſted entirely of artificers, which regiment was commanded by moſt ſkilful engineers. The total number of men to be kept up for the ſervice of Great Britain and Ireland, was 70,299, the expence of which amounted to 2,473,220l. With regard to the foreign corps, it was propoſed to retain the regiment of Meuron, which at preſent was in India. That corps had come into the ſervice of this country at the capture of Ceylon, and it was therefore deemed proper that its ſtation ſhould be in India. The regiment of Rolle was alſo intended to be kept until the period for which it had been raiſed ſhould expire. There was another, the Queen's Germans, or Stuart's regiment, which bore ſuch a diſtinguiſhed part in the action of the 31ſt of March. This corps it was propoſed to retain. The expence of theſe corps, including the charge which would neceſſarily be incurred when they would be diſembodied, would amount, by the eſtimates on the table, to 221,000l. The royal military ſchool, and the aſylum for ſoldier's children, were alſo intended to be retained. Having gone through the eſtimates, and commented upon the neceſſity of this eſtabliſhment at conſiderable length, he concluded, by moving, that 70,299 men be employed as land forces, from the 25th of June to the 24th of December inclusive.

Mr. BANKS objected to the reſolution, as being very far beyond what he conceived to be neceſſary.

Mr. ADDINGTON ſaid, that there was a conſiderable part of the army abroad, and upon ſea, coming home at the preſent moment. That part, however, was not ſo great as gentlemen might ſuppoſe, or as he ſhould now ſtate; and as it might be ſome time before theſe troops could be in England, it was thought prudent to propoſe the preſent reſolution for ſeven months, and the further reduction of the army might proceed early next ſeſſion. Ireland alone requires a force of 25,000 men, Ceylon alſo required a numerous eſtabliſhment, but it was intended that only 25,000 ſhould have the charge of that acquiſition and our other plantations. Although he was fully confident of our preſent tranquillity, ſtill he would never allow himſelf to be lulled into a blind ſecurity. The ſaving to the country by the preſent reduction would amount to 5,000,000l, and when he took into view the difference of the army extraordinaries, the ſaving would not amount to leſs than 7,000,000l.

Mr. JONES thought it was proper to ſhow a bold and ſteady front to the adamantine republic of France, or even to the whole armed univerſe.

Mr. ROBSON ſpoke againſt the reſolution, which was then put and carried.

The report of the committee of ſupply, on Thurſday laſt, relative to the gratuities to Dr. Jenner and Mr. Grenthead, being taken into further conſideration, on the motion of Mr. Addington, an addition of 500l, was granted to defray the fees of office upon the ſum allowed to the former.

The houſe in a committee, adopted a reſolution, empowering his majeſty to eſtabliſh a free port in the iſland of Tortola.—Adjourned.

Thurſday, June 10.

Mr. alderman CURTIS brought up the report of the committee on the petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, againſt the Paddington market. The report ſtated, that it was the opinion of the committee that a market at Paddington did not fall within the juriſdiction of the city of London. That the allegation in the petition, that the gentlemen who brought in the bill had improperly inſerted in it the word 'market,' was altogether unfounded. The report was ordered to be printed.

The coroners allowance bill was reported.—On the queſtion that it be engroſſed, a diviſion took place, for the motion 23, noes 45. The bill is therefore loſt.

Friday, June 11.

Mr. ADDINGTON brought down a meſſage from his majeſty reſpecting an allowance be granted to lord Hutchinſon. The meſſage was the ſame as we have ſtated to have been brought down to the houſe of lords by lord Hobart.

Mr. Addington moved, that his ma-

jeſty's moſt gracious meſſage be referred to a committee of the whole houſe.—Ordered.

Saturday, June 12.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that his majeſty's meſſage be referred to a committee of ſupply; which being agreed to, he proceeded to expatiate upon the ſervices of lieutenant-general lord Hutchinſon, in the late expedition to Egypt; after which he concluded with moving—'That a net annuity of 2000l, payable out of the conſolidated fund, be granted to lieutenant-general lord Hutchinſon, and his two next heirs male in ſucceſſion, inheriting the title, &c.' which was agreed to.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the report of the ſpecial committee on the bookſellers petition for an abatement on the tax on paper.

After a few explanatory remarks, Mr. Vanſittart moved two reſolutions, the firſt of which was that paper of the firſt claſs ſhould pay a duty of threepence per pound, and paper of the ſecond claſs a duty of three-halfpence. The reſolutions were agreed to and ordered to be reported.

Monday, June 14.

Upon the motion of Mr. Addington, the houſe reſolved into a committee of ſupply.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved that 637,316l, be granted for the ordinary eſtabliſhment of the navy, for ſeven lunar months, from the 25th of June to the 24th of December; that 396,236l be granted for the extraordinary ſervice for the ſame period, 608,548l 15s 1d for the tranſport ſervice, and 12,000l for priſoners of war.

Mr. ADDINGTON then roſe to move the remaining ſupplies for the year. The firſt which he had to propoſe was a ſum for the navy and army employed in Holland, when the Dutch ſhips in the New Diep ſurrendered to admiral Mitchell. The circumſtances would be in the recollection of the committee. There was a diſpoſition in the Dutch fleet to ſurrender, but it was inſiſted on that they ſhould hoiſt the Orange flag. Some veſſels did ſo, and thoſe who did not follow their example were conſidered as prizes. It was, however, his majeſty's benevolent with that a ſum as prize money ſhould be allowed the navy and army employed on the occaſion. He concluded by moving, that 195,812l 14s 7d be granted as the value of the Dutch ſhips which ſurrendered to admiral Mitchell in September 1795; that 90,000l be granted as ſecret ſervice money, 70,000l for African ſettlements, 1,290l for police offices, 5,903l for Sierra Leone, 11,948l 8s, expence of commiſſaries under the American treaty, 4,605l 9s 2d, for printing the Journals of parliament, 12,000l, for printing the votes, 4,707l 18s 4d, for publiſhing the records, 612l 19s 8d, expence attending the returns of the population of Great Britain, 19000l, expence of alterations and repairs of both houſes of parliament, 6981, the expence of repairing the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Somerſet Place, and 30,000l, increaſed half-pay to the officers of the navy, commencing July 1, 1802.

Mr. CORRY moved, that 50,000l be granted to defray the civil contingent ſervices of Ireland.

After a few remarks from Mr. Tierney, which were anſwered by Mr. Vanſittart, this, and the above reſolutions, were agreed to.

The houſe having gone into a committee of ways and means,

Mr. ADDINGTON ſaid, that he ſhould detain the committee but a very ſhort time, as he had little more to do on this occaſion than to recapitulate the various heads of ſupply, and of ways and means which had been already granted in the courſe of the ſeſſion; to notice the alterations which had occurred in the financial department, in conſequence of the difference between a ſtate of peace and a ſtate of war; and to mention the grounds on which it had been neceſſary to contract for ſo large a loan, notwithſtanding this difference in our ſituation. The ſupply voted for the navy, incluſive of the charge for ordnance, for the ſea ſervice, and 2,000,000l, for diſcharging the navy debt, was 12,833,375l. The charge for the military eſtabliſhment of Great Britain, including the eſtimated extraordinaries for the ſervice of the current year, and a ſum unprovided for in 1801, amounted to 10,211,795l, and that of Ireland to 2,640,173l. The ordnance for Great Britain, excluſive of the ordnance for the ſea ſervice, was eſtimated at 1,192,274l; and the ordnance for Ireland at 203,076l. Under the head of miſcellaneous ſervices there had been voted for Great Britain 921,000l, and Ireland 270,119l. The amount of this head of ſupply would certainly appear to be unuſually great; but the committee would recollect that it comprized the money juſt voted for paying the value of the Dutch fleet, amounting of itſelf to a conſiderable ſum. To this branch might alſo be referred the corn bounties, amounting to 1,620,000l,

and the Iriſh permanent grants to the amount of 363,338l. Theſe various items conſtituted the whole of the joint ſupply of Ireland and England, amounting to the ſum of 31,259,299l. The hon. gentleman then ſtated the particulars of the ſeparate charge for England, commenting briefly on each in his progreſs. Theſe he eſtimated at 9,909,473l, making the whole of the ſupply 40,168,682l. The ways and means by which this charge was provided for were—

The duty on penſions, &c.	£2,000,000
Ditto on malt, - -	750,000
Lottery, - - -	370,000
Surplus of ſubſcription on exchequer bills funded -	180,874
Surplus of grants of 1801 -	114,000
Surplus of grant for Portugueſe Subſidy - - -	29,886
Surplus of conſolidated fund,	4,500,000
Exchequer bills on the aids of 1803, - -	5,000,000
Ditto for paying a moiety of the ſum advanced by the bank - - -	1,500,000
Loan, - - -	23,000,000
Total of the ways and means for England - -	37,514,760
Of this Ireland had to provide 2-17ths - - -	3,815,718
Giving a total for both countries of - -	£41,330,473

And yielding a ſurplus, over the eſtimate of ſupplies, 161,796l. The hon. gentleman than proceeded to take a view of the difference of the expenditure during the war and the preſent year of peace; ſtating the various ſavings which had been already effected. From the reaſons already ſtated, and from the numerous accounts which were to be wound up toward the cloſe of a war, an increaſe, however, had taken place under the head of miſcellaneous ſervices. It was not neceſſary to provide any new taxes on the preſent occaſion, having already taken credit for a large ſurplus on thoſe voted for defraying the intereſt of the loan. Large as the burdens of the country ſtill were, he had the fulleſt confidence that its reſources would be found more than ſufficiently ample to ſuſtain them. The permanent taxes were 32,853,000l, from which deducting the permanent charges for intereſt of debt, &c. being 23,520,000l, there would remain a ſurplus applicable to the public ſervice of 9,333,000l, excluſive of the produce of the taxes voted this ſeſſion. The ſum applicable to this purpoſe in 1786, was about 5,000,000l, and in 1792, 6,500,000l, including the new taxes and the lottery; there would, therefore, remain applicable to the expences of the increaſed peace eſtabliſhment of the preſent period, conſiderably more than 3,000,000l, beyond the amount in 1792. Having congratulated the houſe and the country at large upon ſo gratifying a proſpect after a war in which ſo much had neceſſarily been expended, he concluded with moving, that toward making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, five millions ſhould be raiſed by way of loan or exchequer bills: and that toward the ſame purpoſe there ſhould be granted the ſum of 1141 6s 11d, being the ſurplus of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1801.

Theſe reſolutions were accordingly put and agreed to.

Mr. CORRY, the chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland, then roſe, and ſtated the various items of the ſeparate and joint charges for that country, and means for defraying them. Theſe, together, conſtituted a ſum of about 7,429,000l, Iriſh money. The ways and means he ſtated at 7,592,000l, affording a diſpoſable ſurplus of 163,000l. The only new tax he propoſed was a duty on imports and exports to the amount of 99,244l. From the import duty are exempted aſhes, ſmalts for glue, flax ſeed, hemp, tow, and foreign ſalt uſed in curing proviſions; and from the export duty, cotton goods and corn.

Various reſolutions, correſponding with the different heads of the ſtatement of ways and means, were then propoſed, and after a long converſation, in which Mr. Foſter, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Corry, took a part, were agreed to.

Wedneſday, June 16.

Mr. VANSITTART moved, that the paper duty repeal bill be read a ſecond time.

Sir W. ELFORD obſerved, that the paper made from ſtraw was charged at almoſt as high a rate of duty as paper made from rags. He thought that the duty upon this kind of paper ought to be reduced in proportion to that of the other kinds.

Mr. Vanſittart replied, that it was his intention to propoſe a reduction of the duty upon that kind of paper when the bill came before the committee.

Thurſday, June 24.

Mr. WILBERFORCE reminded the houſe that Dr. Carmichael Smith preſented a petition, ſtating, that he had diſcovered the uſe of nitrous fumigation as a preventive againſt infection. The petition had been referred to a committee, which, after a laborious inveſtigation, had made a report highly in favour of the ſtatements in the petition. The efficacy of the fumigation was, in his opinion, eſtabliſhed beyond all doubt. He concluded by moving an addreſs to his majeſty, to repreſent to his majeſty, that it appears to the houſe that Dr. James Carmichael Smith, having long directed his attention to the beſt means of preventing contagion, has at length diſcovered, and introduced the uſe of nitrous fumigation into the navy and army, and therefore praying his majeſty to order that there be advanced and paid to the ſaid Dr. James Carmichael Smith, a ſum not exceeding 5,000l, and to aſſure his majeſty that this houſe will make good the ſame.

Mr. ERSKINE ſeconded the motion.

Mr. D. Scott, lord Glenbervie, Mr. Courtney, general Loſius, and others, ſpoke in favour of the bill, and on the motion being put, it was carried *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 26.

THE royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Five Million Exchequer Bill, the Iriſh Controverted Election Bill, together with upward of 30 private bills.

June 28.

This day his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, where, being ſeated on the throne, attended by the houſe of commons, with their ſpeaker, the following bills received the royal aſſent; the Conſolidated Fund Bill, and the Iriſh Imports and Exports Bill: after which his majeſty delivered the following gracious ſpeech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The public buſineſs being concluded, I think it proper to cloſe this ſeſſion of parliament.

During a long and laborious attendance, you have invariably manifeſted the juſt ſenſe you entertain of the great truſt committed to your charge. The objects of your deliberations have been unuſually numerous and important, and I derive the utmoſt ſatisfaction from the conviction that the wiſdom of your proceedings will be fully proved by their effects in promoting the beſt intereſts of my people throughout every part of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The ample proviſion you have made for the various branches of the public ſervice demands my warmeſt acknowledgements; and my particular thanks are due for the liberality which you have ſhown in exonerating my civil government and houſehold from the debts with which they were unavoidably burdened.

While I regret the amount of the ſupplies which circumſtances have rendered neceſſary, it is a relief to me to contemplate the ſtate of our manufactures, commerce, and revenue, which afford the moſt deciſive and gratifying proofs of the abundance of our internal reſources, and of the growing proſperity of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As I think it expedient that the election of a new parliament ſhould take place without delay, it is my intention forthwith to give directions for diſſolving the preſent, and for calling a new parliament.

In communicating to you this intention, I cannot ſuppreſs thoſe ſentiments of entire approbation with which I reflect upon every part of your conduct ſince I firſt met you in this place. The unexampled difficulties of our ſituation required the utmoſt efforts of that wiſdom and fortitude which you ſo eminently diſplayed in contending with them, and by which they have been ſo happily ſurmounted. From your judicious and ſalutary meaſures during the laſt year, my people derived all the relief which could be afforded under one of the ſevereſt diſpenſations of Providence; and it was by the ſpirit and determination which uniformly animated your councils, aided by the unprecedented exertions of my fleets and armies, and the zealous and cordial co operation of my people, that I was enabled to proſecute with ſucceſs, and terminate with honour, the long and arduous conteſt in which we have been engaged.

The ſame ſenſe of public duty, the ſame ſolicitude for the welfare of your country, will now, in your individual characters, induce you to encourage, by all the means in your power, the cultivation and improvement of the advantages of peace.

My endeavours will never be wanting to preſerve the bleſſings by which we are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, and to prove that the proſperity and happineſs of all claſſes of my faithful ſubjects are the objects which are always the neareſt to my heart.

The parliament was then prorogued to Tueſday, the 17th day of Auguſt next.

THEATRE.

A NEW Comedy, the production of Mr. Skeffington, intitled THE WORD OF HONOUR, was performed, for the firſt time, at Covent-garden theatre, May 26. The following are the characters.

Don Eſtivan, Mr. Cooke; don Valzario, Mr. H. Johnſton; don Fabricio, Mr. Murray; don Montiano, Mr. Farley; don Arneſto, Mr. Brunton; Roxillo, Mr. Simmons.—Donna Roſaviva, Mrs. H. Johnſton; donna Zorananta, Mrs. St. Leger; Florina, Mrs. Mattocks; Doriſta, Miſs Sims.

Scene—Valladolid.

The plot is ſimple in its ſtructure, but complicated in its effect. Two young ladies, donna Roſaviva and donna Zoranta, agree, for the ſake of a frolic, to go veiled to the public parade.—They there meet with their reſpective admirers, who, ſuppoſing the ladies women of an eaſy deſcription, reſolve on an intrigue. In the ardency of their purſuits, they give offence, and donna Roſaviva calling out for help, is relieved by don Valzario, who, in the rencontre, wounds don Alfonſo, the profeſſed lover of donna Roſaviva, but who is diſliked by the lady. A rumour is ſpread that Alfonſo is mortally wounded, and his aſſailant is conſequently treated as an aſſaſſin and murderer. He is cloſely purſued, and runs for ſhelter accidentally into the governor's houſe, the firſt which preſents itſelf to him. Donna Roſaviva diſcovering in him her deliverer, endeavours, as an act of gratitude, to ſave him from the fury of his purſuers; and what was originally mere gratitude, advances into love. He, however, is unacquainted with her real attachment; and thus commences the ſeries of hopes and fears on the part of the various characters. News is at laſt brought that Alfonſo is declared out of danger, and don Valzario is not only releaſed from priſon, but married to donna Roſaviva, the daughter of the governor, who is a very old and dear friend of his father, the governor of Seville.

The piece was received throughout with very diſtinguiſhed approbation. It is a play of contrivances, perfectly in the Spaniſh ſtyle. The dialogue has many claſſical recommendations; it is correct, neat, and animated, never debaſing itſelf by dullneſs, but frequently gaining upon the audience by its intereſt and pathos. The prologue and epilogue, both written by Mr. Ireland, had many excellent points, and were admirably delivered by Mrs. Mattocks, for whoſe benefit it was firſt performed.

FRANCE.

PARIS.

Decree of May 6, Year 10.

BONAPARTE, firſt conſul of the republic, decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. Citizen Coquebart Montbret, commiſſary-general for commercial affairs at Amſterdam, is named commiſſary-general of commercial affairs at London.

2. The miniſter of foreign affairs is charged with the execution of this decree.

The firſt conſul, BONAPARTE.

Decree of May 29.

Bonaparte, firſt conſul of the republic, on the report of the miniſter for foreign affairs, decrees:

Art. 1. Citizen Andreoſſi is nominated ambaſſador from the French republic to his Britannic majeſty.

2. The miniſter for foreign affairs is charged with the execution of the preſent decree.

The firſt conſul, BONAPARTE.

Paris, June 13.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

The General in Chief to the Miniſter of the Marine and Colonies.

Head-quarters at the Cape, May 8.

Citizen miniſter,

I haſten to ſend to you citizen Bruyeres, my aid-du-camp, to inform you of the happy event of the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in this immenſe and beautiful colony.

You have received diſpatches containing the details of the military events which took place during the latter end of March and the beginning of April. Beaten every where, and diſperſed, terror eſtabliſhed itſelf in the camps of the rebels, who were without magazines, almoſt without powder, and who were reduced to live upon bananas.

The arrival of the ſquadrons from Fluſhing and Havre gave the laſt blow to the rebel power.

Chriſtophe informed me that he had always been a friend to the whites, whom he admired; that all the Europeans who had been at St. Domingo could atteſt his principles and his conduct; the imperious circumſtances, which often decide the conduct of public men, had not left him at liberty to purſue that line of conduct which he wiſhed; and, laſtly, he deſired to know if there was ſtill any ſafety for him?—I replied, that with the French people there was always a door open to repentance; that it was the conſtant habit of the firſt conſul to weigh the actions of men, and that one crime alone, whatever might be its conſequences, would never efface from his mind, ſervices performed; that it was true, that the inſtructions I had received previous to my departure, were perſonally favourable to him; and laſtly, that if he choſe to place himſelf at my diſcretion, he ſhould have reaſon to be ſatisfied.

He ſtill heſitated: ſeveral columns were ready to attack him; and ſome ſlight rencontres took place. At length, Chriſtophe informed me that I had not ſent to him any orders. I directed him to repair alone to the Cape; to ſend thither all the cultivators who were ſtill with him, and to aſſemble all the troops who were under his orders. All this he punctually executed. More than 2000 inhabitants of the Cape, who were in the moſt diſtant hills, have returned. His magazines and artillery are in our poſſeſſion, and about 1200 ſoldiers who were under his command, are united to our troops. A part of them have been diſarmed, and ſent back to culture; and the remainder I propoſe to incorporate with the colonial troops.

The ſubmiſſion of Chriſtophe completed the conſternation of Touſſaint. He employed every means to inform me of the unfortunate ſituation in which he found himſelf, and how much he ſaw with pain, that he was continuing a war without object, and without end. He added, that circumſtances the moſt unfortunate, had already occaſioned many evils, but that notwithſtanding the force of the French army, he was ſtill ſtrong enough to ravage and deſtroy the country, and to ſell dearly a life, which had been ſometimes uſeful to the mother country.

Theſe communications, frequently reiterated, gave riſe to the moſt ſerious reflections in my mind.

Three fourths of the colony had ſtill eſcaped the miſeries of deſolation; and Touſſaint and the blacks, although they had ravaged a part of the country, and carried on the war with extreme barbarity, had never ſeen France, had never received, during twelve years, any other than falſe ideas of our ſtrength and our character.

I informed Touſſaint, that if he would repair to the Cape, pardon might yet be extended to him.

Touſſaint did not heſitate to profit by the permiſſion I had given to him: he came to me, ſolicited for pardon, and ſwore to be faithful to France. I accepted his ſubmiſſion, and ordered him to repair to a plantation near Gonaives, and not to depart from it without my permiſſion.

I have placed Deſſalines in a plantation near St. Marc.

All the cultivators who had been carried off, have returned. I have incorporated with the colonial troops, as many of the black ſoldiers as I thought might be allowed to continue under arms.

The magazines, and the pieces of artillery which had been drawn up ſteep rocks, and hidden in the moſt ſecret places, are daily delivered up to us; there are ſtill more than a hundred remaining.

A new epoch commences: you will ſee by the arrêtés, and the meaſures which I have taken, that we are occupied with activity in organizing the adminiſtration of the country.

The bad ſeaſon has commenced, but the repoſe which our troops will now experience will enable us to go through it with the leaſt poſſible loſs. We have abundance of proviſions, thanks to your care. Health and reſpect,

(Signed) LECLERC.

AMERICA.

ON the 27th of April, the following meſſage from the preſident of the United States, was delivered to the two houſes of congreſs:

Gentlemen of the ſenate and of the houſe of repreſentatives,

The commiſſioners who were appointed to carry into execution the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, having differed in their conſtruction of that article, and ſeparated in conſequence of that difference, the preſident of the United States took immediate meaſures for obtaining conventional explanations of that article for the govern-

ment of the commiſſioners; finding, however, great difficulties oppoſed to a ſettlement in that way, he authoriſed our miniſter at the court of London to meet a propoſition that the United States, by the payment of a fixed ſum ſhould diſcharge themſelves from their reſponſibility for ſuch debts as cannot be recovered from the individual debtors. A convention has accordingly been ſigned, fixing the ſum to be paid at 600 000l ſterling, in three equal and annual inſtalments, which has been ratified by me, with the advice and conſent of the ſenate.

I now tranſmit copies thereof to the two houſes of congreſs, truſting that in the free exerciſe of the authority which the conſtitution has given them on the ſubject of public expenditures, they will deem it for the public inteteſt to appropriate the ſums neceſſary for carrying this convention into execution.

TH. JEFFERSON.

In conſequence of the above meſſage a bill has paſſed the congreſs for appropriating 2,664,000 dollars, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the convention.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

MAY 27.

THE particulars of the ceſſion of territory lately made by his highneſs the vizier of Oude to the Eaſt India company, were announced in the following general orders, by his excellency the moſt noble the governor general.

General orders, by his excellency the moſt noble the governor-general. On the Ganges near Benares, Nov. 14, 18 1.

His excellency the moſt noble the governor-general having this day ratified a treaty concluded at Lucknow, on the 10th inſtant, by the hon. Henry Welleſley and lieutenant colonel Scott, on behalf and in the name of the governor-general, between the hon. the Eaſt India company and his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, by which treaty the Nawaub Vizier has ceded to the hon. company in perpetual ſovereignty, certain portions of his excellency the vizier's territorial poſſeſſions, yielding an annual revenue of one crore and thirty-five lacks of rupees (one million three hundred and fifty thouſand pounds); in commutation of the ſubſidy hitherto payable to the company by the vizier. Ordered, that a royal ſalute be fired, and extra batta ſerved to the troops at Fort William, and at all the garriſons and ſtations of the army in honour of this event.

MAY 29.

Friday, the anniverſary of the birth of Mr. Pitt, was for the firſt time publicly celebrated; when he completed his forty-third year. The demand for tickets for the celebration of his birth-day anniverſary was ſo great, that it was found the London tavern would be inadequate to the accommodation of the company, and Merchant Taylor's hall was procured for the occaſion. At four o'clock the company began to aſſemble, and in half an hour the whole body of the hall was filled, a ſpace which contained at leaſt 500 perſons. If we add to this number the company at the head table, and thoſe who were in the galleries, not leſs than 725 perſons dined in the hall. There were tables beſide in two adjoining rooms for 125, ſo that the whole company conſiſted of 850 perſons of the firſt reſpectability in the kingdom, for rank, character, and opulence. A little after ſix, dinner was ſerved, and it was excellent in its kind.

JUNE 1.

A very terrible fire broke out on Tueſday afternoon, in the town of Bedford, which threatened in the firſt inſtance, to conſume the whole town. It began at a blackſmith's ſhop, but from what cauſe has not been diſcovered. It has deſtroyed ſeventy-two houſes.

JUNE 2.

Yeſterday being the day appointed for a general thankſgiving for the return of peace, the ſame was very generally obſerved.

JUNE 3.

Yeſterday the ſeſſion commenced at the Old Bailey, before judge Groſe, baron Hotham, the recorder, &c.

JUNE 5.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of the birth of his majeſty, who completed the ſixty-fourth year of his age, it was obſerved with more than uſual ſplendour and feſtivity; and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired.

JUNE 8.

Yeſterday the ſeſſion ended at the Old Bailey, when W. Roberts, R. Trumper, J. Degranger, J. Teggart, S. Orando, W. Merritt, J. Hinton, J. Martin, alias Shephard, J. Knowland, T. O'Brien, and M. Michael, ſeverally received judgment of death. Nineteen were ordered to

be tranſported for ſeven years. Ten were ordered to be impriſoned in Newgate; ſeventeen in the houſe of correction at Clerkenwell; eleven to be publicly whipped; and eleven to be privately whipped. The ſeſſion was adjourned until Wedneſday, the 14th of July next.

On Monday ſe'nnight a meeting took place at Rathgar, near Dublin, between ſir Richard Muſgrave, bart. and William Todd Jones, eſq. formerly a member of the Iriſh parliament, when on the firſt fire ſir Richard was wounded, his adverſary's ball paſſing through the lower part of his belly. The wound is not, however, ſuppoſed to be dangerous. The baronet was attended by Mr. H. Mav, of Waterford. Mr. Jones by Mr. T. O'Meara.

JUNE 11.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received from Sierra Leone, which ſtate, that the Timmany's had on the morning of the 11th of April, made a ſecond and wholly unexpected attack on the town and fort. They were repulſed after a very ſhort conflict, and cloſely purſued to a conſiderable diſtance. On the part of the colony only three men were killed and a few ſlightly wounded. The Timmany's being in the habit of carrying their dead and wounded off the field, even during the heat of action, it is not eaſy to aſcertain their loſs. Thirty-one dead bodies were left behind them in their flight. The enemies of the ſettlemen appear to have collected all their force on this occaſion; the facility, however, with which they were defeated, and the heavy loſs ſuſtained by them, would afford a deciſive proof of the ſuperiority of the colony. Great praiſe is given by the governor and council to captain Lloyd, commanding the Britiſh troops, and to enſign Kingſley, for their very gallant conduct, as well as to all the ſoldiers. The Maroons and Nova Scotian ſettlers are alſo ſaid to have acted with much ſteadineſs and reſolution, both in repelling and purſuing the enemy. Not one of the ſervants of the company was either killed or wounded.

JUNE 14.

Government have received intelligence with reſpect to a mutiny of the black regiment at Dominica. It is ſaid that the mutiny of the eighth Weſt India regiment, which broke out in Dominica, on the 10th of April laſt, was completely quelled on the 12th, by the active exertions and bravery of the governor, aſſiſted by the 68th regiment, the militia of the iſland, a detachment of marines, and his majeſty's ſhips ſtationed off that iſland; we are ſorry however to learn that captain Cameron, lieutenant Mackay, and lieutenant Waſteneys, of the 8th regiment, were put to death by the mutineers, and that the quarter maſter general's aſſiſtant, and the commiſſaries, with ſeveral of the white non-commiſſioned officers, ſhared the ſame fate. Mr. Barron, clerk of the ordnance, was mortally wounded.

The following is the account of the loſs ſuſtained by his majeſty's troops.—68th regiment, three men killed, 15 wounded. Two marines of the Magnificent, badly wounded. Militia, one man killed, ſix wounded. One volunteer ſailor, badly wounded. The loſs of the 8th Weſt India regiment is ſtated to be, at the leaſt, one hundred killed and wounded.

JUNE 16.

The ſhip Ganges, captain Thomas Scott, has been loſt on the ſand called the James and Mary, proceeding from Calcutta, on a voyage to Columbo. She had all ſail ſet when ſhe unfortunately ſtruck, and was totally loſt. The lives were happily ſaved, but no part of the cargo.

Yeſterday a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the thanks of the court were voted to all the officers and gentlemen of the late military aſſociations.—The court at the ſame time allowed a new market to be eſtabliſhed near Finſbury-ſquare.

JUNE 17.

Yeſterday the recorder made a report to his majeſty of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate, convicted in April ſeſſion laſt, when Edward Hartwright, John Fennell, and Henry Cock, were ordered for execution.

JUNE 18.

Woburn Sheep ſhearing, June 14.—This day the grand annual ſhearing commenced in the Park farm-yard, agreeably to the appointment of the late much lamented duke. The preſent duke, for reaſons which may very eaſily be conceived, was not preſent, and lord Somerville very kindly undertook the management. Many of the firſt agriculturiſts in the kingdom came to the abbey, and filled the inns in the town on Sunday evening and this morning, but the falling off in point of numbers, as might be expected, was very conſiderable. Mr. Salman, the reſident ſurveyor, has invented a very capital threſhing mill, which is ſo portable, that it can be all taken in a waggon, and completely fixed up in a barn in the courſe of a few hours. There was an exhibition of very fine Leiceſter rams, and Hereford

cattle, which was followed by a ſale of Leiceſter ewes. About three o'clock, the company retired to the Abbey to dinner; as ſoon as they had taken their ſeats a gloom was caſt on the countenances of all preſent, for the chair where the late much lamented duke uſed to ſit, was by deſign left vacant, and a plate ſet before it, turned up. Lord Somerville preſided as chairman on the right of this chair.—Moſt of the Leiceſterſhire rams were let at good prices. Ten Herefordſhire cows, and two bulls, were ſold at a high rate.

The following is an authentic abſtract of Mr. Addington's financial ſtatement on Monday laſt.

1ſt, That the Auſtrian debt was ſpeedily to be put into a train of liquidation; and it is underſtood that the whole will be paid off in five years by inſtalments.

2dly, That, from the reductions already made, the ſavings this year amounted to about ſixteen millions.

3dly, That, for winding up all the expences of the war, there had been employed of the money raiſed this year, and of the new exchequer bills, the ſum of 21,600,000l; and of courſe no future loan is to be expected.

4thly, That the permanent taxes produced 9,300,000l, above the intereſt of the debt, being 3,000,000l, more than they produced in the moſt productive year during the laſt peace.

5thly, That the revenue this year had been highly productive.

6thly, That, from the regulations now adopting, there was not a doubt but that it would increaſe, and prove equal to the moſt productive year ever known.

To theſe pleaſing ſtatements may be added the ſinking fund of 5,400,000l a year, and the immenſe ſum that muſt neceſſarily ariſe from the ſale of the land tax, the produce of which is to be employed in the liquidation of the national debt.

JUNE 26.

Thurſday, a common hall of the livery was held, for the election of ſheriffs and other city officers for the year enſuing, when Richard Weſth and James Alexander, eſqrs. were elected ſheriffs; Richard Clark, eſq. chamberlain, and the other city officers, were unanimouſly re-elected; but the vacant office of junior Bridgemaſter was conteſted by meſſrs. Marriott and Yeoward. The ſhow of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Marriott; but Mr. Yeoward's friends, in conſequence of the great ſupport he received, demanded a poll.

BIRTH.

LADY of lord Petre, of Groveſnor-ſquare, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

HON. Auguſtus Richard Butler Danvers, to miſs Eliſabeth Sturt.

Lord viſcount Aſhbrook, to miſs Friend, of Woodſtock.

Lord Sidney, to miſs Charlotte Clements.

W. G. Roſe, eſq. M. P. to miſs F. Davies, of Guildford-ſtreet.

Major Adolphus Hercuber, to miſs C. Turner, of Charlton-place, Kent.

Hon. Mr. Wellesley, brother to the marquis, to lady E. Cadogan, daughter to the earl of Cadogan.

Colonel Colquhoun, to miſs E. F. Hillerſdon, of Elſton, Bedfordſhire.

Colonel Wallis, M. P. to Mrs. Boſville, widow of the late colonel Boſville.

Matthew Conſett, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet, to miſs Southgate, of the ſame place.

At the ſame time, William Bell, to miſs Conſett.

Lieutenant-colonel Manley Power, to miſs Couſon, of York-place, Portman-ſquare.

R. P. Dundas, eſq. ſon of general Ralph Dundas, to miſs Marianne Latouche.

Hon. James Abercromby, of Lincoln's-inn, to miſs Leigh, eldeſt daughter of E. Leigh, eſq. of High Leigh.

John Ruſſel, eſq. of Camberwell-grove, to miſs Forſter, of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Clement Archer, eſq. to lady Clonbrook.

DEATHS.

SIR Hungerford Hoſkyns, bart.

John Awdry, eſq. of Wilts.

Counteſs of Roden.

Rev. George Frenacker, of Fulneck, near Leeds, aged 85.

Earl of Lonſdale.

Hon. Frederick Stuart, M. P.

Dr. Fordyce.

Miſs Thornton, eldeſt daughter of Samuel Thornton, eſq. M. P.

Charles Wigan, eſq. of Stanmore.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Frome, aged 100.

Iſaac Maddocks, eſq.

Dr. Hoare, of Oxford, aged 90.

John Whitelocke, eſq. at Streatham, aged 83.

Lieutenant-colonel William Gunn.

Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

Lady Ann Saltmarſh, aunt to earl Fingal.

Lady Burnett, wife of ſir Robert Burnett, of Morden-hall.

Mrs. Jane Mainwaring, ſiſter to William Mainwaring, M. P.

Mr. W. Chapman, of Kennington-lane, aged 81.

Hon. Henry Fane, M. P.

Viſcount Cullen, aged 92.

Captain Daniel Burr, of the navy.

Sir John Ruſſell, bart.

Mr. Rous, barriſter.

John Cookſon, eſq. Upper Brook-ſtreet.

Mr. John Sheldon, of Weſt Broomwich, aged 129.

Earl of Levan and Melville.

J. Cornwall, eſq. of Groſvenor-place.

PROMOTIONS.

HON. Mary marchioneſs of Downſhire, widow of the marquis of Downſhire—baroneſs of the united kingdom by the name and title of lady Sandys, baroneſs of Amberſley, in Worceſterſhire.

William lord Lowther—lord lieutenant of Cumberland and Weſtmorland.

Duke of Northumberland—lord lieutenant of Northumberland.

Lord Withworth, K. B.—ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the French republic.

The following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barriſters at Law, by the honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, Eaſter term 1802.—Edward Younge, Robert Steuart, Iſaac Lloyd Williams, John Pearſon, James Langham, eſqrs. the honourable Charles Douglas, and James Lloyd Harris, eſq.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Iſaac Huntingford, D. D.—to be biſhop of Glouceſter.

Biſhop of Rocheſter—to be biſhop of St. Aſaph.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

MAY 25.

P. JONES, Little Queen-ſtreet, St. Giles, taylor.

W. Batman the younger, Copmanthorpe, Yorkſhire, corn-factor.

J. M. Buſhell, Eaſt ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare, tea-dealer.

W. Beſly, Barnſtaple, in Devonſhire, clothier.

W. Kemp, Colcheſter, merchant.

R. Cattle, Abingdon, in Berks, coal-dealer.

P. Leigh, Charles-ſquare, Hoxton, merchant.

J. M. Twentyman, Liverpool, cooper.

J. Benſon, Lancaſter, merchant.

N. Moore, Lancaſter, merchant.

J. Wilkinſon, Lancaſter, merchant.

T. Towle, and J. Jackſon, Newgate-ſtreet, warehouſemen.

MAY 29.

J. Butler, Rickmanſworth, Hertfordſhire, corn-factor.

R. Freebairn, Coleman-ſtreet, inſurance-broker.

S. Beaton, Yeovill, Somerſetſhire, haberdaſher.

B. P. Wagner, Great Mancheſter-ſtreet, merchant.

A. B. Whitley, North Shields, merchant.

T. Ridgway, A. Dodſon, and S. Ridgway, Liverpool, merchants.

W. Willon the younger, Hay-park, in Yorkſhire, corn-factor.

J. Kilpatrick, Pope's-head-alley, merchant.

M. Candliſh, Whitehaven, mercer.

P. Crichton, Woolwich, victualler.

H. Pullen, and T. Roberts, Exeter, coal-merchants.

R. Roberts, Liverpool, brick-maker.

JUNE 1.

N. Dennington the younger, Loddon, Norfolk, merchant.

J. Benſon, and J. Benſon, Lancaſter, linen-drapers.

C. Donlevy, Charles-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, jeweller.

G. Ringroſe, Welton, Northamptonſhire, ſtuff-manufacturer.

J. S. Rowſon, Tower-hill, linen draper.

JUNE 5.

T. Simpſon, W. Taylor, J. Sanderſon, and J. Granger, Stokeſley, in Yorkſhire, bankers.

M. Speight, Dewſbury, in Yorkſhire, clothier.

P. C. Hanley, Stafford, ironmonger.

E. Ryley, St. Helen's, Lancaſhire, linen-draper.

S. Smith, Liverpool, merchant.

F. Brentnall, Derby, grocer.

T. Biſhop, Birmingham, bookſeller.

D. H. Willmott, Briſtol, druggiſt.

T. Blackburn, Hopton in Mirfield, in Yorkſhire, clothier.

W. Sewell, Falcon-ſquare, merchant.

J. Robinſon, Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, money-ſcrivener.

M. Lewin, Liverpool, merchant.

R. Copland, Liverpool, merchant.

R. Dallaway, Little Eaſt-cheap, merchant.

R. Phelps, Plymouth, dealer.

T. Brennand, Hayes'-court, Soho-ſquare, linen-draper.
J. Smith, Woolwich, hawker.

JUNE 8.

J. Houlding, and J. W. Sowerby, of Liverpool, merchants.
W. Reed, Barking Church-yard, merchant.
A. B. Becks, Green-ſtreet, Groſvernor-ſquare, upholder.
S. Hartley, Heckmondwike, Yorkſhire, carpet-manufacturer.
T. Dagg, South Shields, ſhip-owner.
D. Sweetland, Topſham, Devonſhire, coal-merchant.
G. Paſmore, Kenſington, ſtationer.
W. Hardy, Glouceſter, linen-draper.
J. Finegan, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-ſtreet, merchant.

JUNE 12.

A. Avery, New Brentford, linen-draper.
T. Sharp, Walthamſtow, ironmonger.
T. Whitaker, Kighley, Yorkſhire, innkeeper.
T. Cowliſhaw, Aſhborn, Derbyſhire, currier.
F. Mac Gowran, Parſons-ſtreet, Ratcliffe-highway, grocer.
T. Smith, Liverpool, woollen-draper.
J. Robinſon, Old Gravel-lane, Southwark, cheeſemonger.
W. Hardy, Glouceſter, linen-draper.
W. White, Southampton-buildings, brandy-merchant.
R. Preſton, Liverpool, merchant.
D. Dyſon, Tottenham, grazier.

JUNE 15.

P. Mills, Hereford, butcher.
J. Aldis, and C. Atkinſon, Littleport, Cambridge, ſhopkeepers.
E. Mundell, Scarborough, corn-dealer.
L. Keir, Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant.
J. Horton, Shadwell, cheeſemonger.

JUNE 19.

R. W. F. Lathrop, otherwiſe called ſir R. M. B. Clarke, Portland-place, banker.
T. Whitaker, Kighley, in Yorkſhire, innkeeper.
G. Bolton, Witney, in Oxfordſhire, brandy-merchant.
J. Leyburn, Hackney, merchant.
J. Scutt, and G. Scott, South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, merchants.
J. Stuart, Wolverhampton, bookſeller.
R. Greatwood, Glouceſter, grocer.
G. Cory, Great Yarmouth, upholder.
J. Hatfield, Tiverton, in Devonſhire, merchant.

JUNE 22.

J. Coleby, Hempſtead, Norfolk, merchant.
W. Aitkenhead, St. James' market, ale merchant.
W. Stephens, Abchurch-lane, oyſter-dealer.
T. Moore, Liverpool, merchant.
J. Hewitt, Wilſon-ſtreet, Moorfields, weaver.
T. Atwill, Totneſs, Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper.
T. Jefferſon, Hudſwell, in Yorkſhire, dealer.
J. Coulthard, Carliſle, dealer.
M. Tapley, Newton Abbott, Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper.
J. Collingdon, Plough-court, Lombard-ſtreet, merchant.
W. Powell, Shepton Mallet, innholder.
M. Baſhagen, and J. Bermann, Watling-ſtreet, merchants.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SINCLAIR's Eſſays on Miſcellaneous Subjects, 8vo, 8s.
Cappe's Critical Remarks, &c. on Scripture, 2 vol. 8vo, 16s.
Coſtume of Turkey, imperial 4to, 8l 8s.
Bowditch's Practical Navigator, by Kirby, 8vo, 10s, bound.
Life of Hannah More, with a Review of her Works, 8vo, 5s.
Abercrombie's Culture of the Garden Muſhroom, 12mo, 3s.
Malcolm's Hiſtory and Deſcription of London, 4to, 1l 11s 6d.
Hutton's Hiſtory of the Roman Wall acroſs England, 8vo, 7s.
Chenevix's Remarks on Chymical Nomenclature, 12mo, 4s.
Charnock's Hiſtory of Marine Architecture, 3 vol. royal 4to, 9l 9s.
Turner's Synopſis of Britiſh Fuci, 2 vol. 12mo, 8s 6d.
Philoſophical Beauties from Locke, 12mo, 3s 6d.
Ruſſell's Morbid Affections of the Knee Joint, 8vo, 6s.
Manby's Hiſtory of Clifton and its Vicinity, 8vo, 7s 6d.
Julietta, a Novel, 12mo, 3s 6d.
Sandford's Sermons, chiefly for Young Perſons, 12mo, 4s 6d.
Fenelon's Characters and Properties of Charity, 12mo, 4s 6d.
Dubroca's Anecdotes of Heroic French Women, 12mo, 5s.
Engliſhman's Companion in a Journey to Paris, 12mo, 5s, bound.
Thornton's Facts in Favour of the Cow-pox, 8vo, 5s.
Heir Apparent, 3 vol. 12mo, 12s.
Kirby's Monographia Apum Angliæ, 2 vol. 8vo, 1l 1s.

St. Palaye's Memoirs of the Life of Foiſſart, in 3 vols. 8vo, 5s.

Horneman's Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, 4to, 15s.

Letters upon the Atlantis of Plato, 2 vol. ſmall 8vo, 14s.

Spenſer's Poetical Works, by Aikin, 6 vol. 12mo, 2l 12s—large paper, 3l 3s.

Chandler's Hiſtory of Ilium, or Troy, 4to, 10s 6d.

Walker's Fragments of Papers written at Sea, &c. 8vo, 7s 6d.

Vinci's Treatiſe on Painting, by Rigaud, 8vo, 9s 6d.

Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, vol. 6, 2l 2s.

Powna l's Intellectual Phyſics, 4to, 16s.

Simons' References to the Bones, 8vo, 5s.

Blair's (Robert) Poetical Works, and Life, 8vo, 6s.

Unity the Bond of Peace and Friend of Virtue, 8vo, 7s.

Dyer's Poems and Critical Eſſays, 2 vol. 12mo, 10s 6d.

Bryce's Obſervations on the Inoculation of Cowpox, 8vo, 6s 6d.

Eight Hiſtorical Tales, 12mo, 4s 6d.

Colman's Broad Grins, 12mo, 5s.

Roſe's Naval Hiſtory of the late War, vol. 1, 8vo, 7s.

Trident, or National Policy of Naval Celebration, 4to, 1l 1s.

Simpſon's Plea for Religion, 8vo, 6s 6d.

Wrangham's Poems, 12mo, 4s.

Campbell's Journey through North Britain, 2 vol. 4to, 4l 4s.

Metrical Miſcellany, 8vo, 6s.

Herdman's Diſſertations on White Swellings of the Joints, 8vo, 5s.

Bacon's Novum Organum, by Shaw, with Notes, 2 vol. 12mo, 12s.

Spirit of the Public Journals, 1801, 12mo, 6s.

Morveau's Means of purifying Infected Air, by Hall, 8vo, 6s.

Morritt's Tranſlations and Imitations of the Minor Greek Poets, 3s 6d.

Recorder, a Collection of Tracts relative to Quakers, vol. 1, ſmall 8vo, 5s.

Teſchemacher's Tables of Exchanges, 4to, 1l 11s 6d.

Mitchell's Plans, &c. of erected Buildings, imperial folio, 3l 3s.

Boyd's Tranſlation of Dante's Inferno Purgotoria, and Paradiſo, 3 vol. 8vo, 1l 7s.

Alfred, a Novel, 3 vol. 12mo, 13s 6d.

Truth and Fiction, 4 vol. 12mo, 18s.

Hobbes' Sermons, 8vo, 6s.

Kipling's Articles of the Church proved not to be Calviniſtic, 2s 6d.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

June 19, 1802.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Buſhels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſex	73	1	33	9	32	3	24	3
Surry	72	6	32	0	33	8	23	0
Hertford	62	4	38	6	32	2	23	0
Bedford	64	0	55	2	34	6	21	3
Huntingdon	65	2	—	—	32	0	16	6
Northampton	62	10	—	—	6	9	16	0
Rutland	67	6	36	0	32	0	17	0
Leiceſter	69	3	—	—	32	3	18	0
Nottingham	74	8	48	0	35	6	20	4
Derby	78	0	—	—	39	6	20	2
Stafford	73	7	—	—	40	2	22	5
Salop	72	6	49	4	37	0	22	9
Hereford	64	0	41	7	31	7	23	9
Worceſter	72	4	46	2	37	6	28	4
Warwick	75	3	—	—	37	6	23	6
Wilts	66	4	—	—	28	4	20	6
Berks	70	6	—	—	30	10	23	11
Oxford	65	0	—	—	29	9	20	9
Bucks	67	6	—	—	35	6	19	9
Brecon	65	8	—	—	32	0	16	9
Montgomery	62	4	43	2	31	2	16	0
Radnor	70	8	—	—	32	1	21	10

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	71	8	31	6	30	4	24	0
Kent	69	6	—	—	32	0	23	10
Suſſex	72	0	—	—	27	0	24	3
Suffolk	67	1	—	—	29	9	19	4
Cambridge	65	8	—	—	27	6	16	5
Norfolk	67	9	34	0	28	6	18	9
Lincoln	70	1	46	6	30	2	16	0
York	67	9	43	0	25	11	16	11
Durham	74	6	—	—	—	—	20	8
Northumberland	64	8	42	1	27	1	18	2
Cumberland	75	2	49	4	30	9	18	3
Weſtmorland	79	3	50	0	30	8	20	4
Lancaſter	74	11	—	—	—	—	20	11
Cheſter	69	4	—	—	—	—	15	3
Flint	76	5	—	—	42	10	—	—
Denbigh	73	1	—	—	38	4	20	6
Angleſea	None bro't for Sale						—	—
Carnarvon	71	8	40	0	33	4	16	6
Merioneth	69	6	44	0	37	4	19	0
Cardigan	54	4	—	—	—	—	10	0
Pembroke	52	6	—	—	23	11	13	4
Carmarthen	56	0	—	—	28	0	12	0
Glamorgan	61	3	—	—	26	8	16	4
Glouceſter	66	2	—	—	30	2	21	6
Somerſet	62	10	—	—	29	11	15	4
Monmouth	61	8	—	—	31	10	—	—
Devon	61	5	—	—	23	10	19	0
Cornwall	59	10	—	—	24	11	16	5
Dorſet	62	0	—	—	24	4	24	3
Hants	65	3	—	—	27	6	22	4

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	67	10	42	7	31	4	19	9

June 24—Peck Loaf, 3s 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, May 1802.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.	Rain 1,28
1	7	30,32	45,5	51	45	3	NE 1		
	2	30,29	61	58	35	1	ENE 2	: cloudy	
2	7	30,28	44	51	49	5	NE 1	. fine	
N	2	30,20	61	55	39	1	NE 1	hazy. clear night	
3	7	30,16	45	51	45	1	ENE 1	: cloudy	
	2	30,28	59,5	56,5	46	5	ENE 2	. fine. cloudy : fine	
4	7	30,38	43	51	47	1	ENE 1	hazy	
	2	30,42	55	59,5	41	1	NE 2	: cloudy	
5	7	30,47	47,5	52,5	48	5	NE 1		
	2	30,49	55,5	55	46	5	NE 1		
6	7	30,47	48	52,5	49	5	E 1	. lefs cloudy : fine	
	2	30,40	57	55	48	2	ENE 1	. thick upward at night	
7	7	30,34	48	52,5	54	4	E 1	. fine	
	2	30,28	55,5	58	45	2	E 2	. clear night	
8	7	30,11	42	51,5	60	h	E 1	. fine	
	2	30,05	61,5	56,5	53	2	E 1		
9	7	30,08	50	55	56	5	WSW 1	: fine	
	2	30,10	59	57	55	2	WSW 1	hazy	
10	7	30,21	49	54,5	47	2	NNW 1	hazy	
	2	30,26	61,5	58	45	2	N 1	hazy	
11	7	30,30	47	54	51	h	NNE 1	not cloudy. fine	
	2	30,23	63	58	43	2	W 1	hazy	
12	7	30,19	48,5	55	47	3	NNW 1	. cloudy	
	2	30,16	59	57	44	5	NNW 1	. little rain in the night	
13	7	30,13	47	53	45	5	NW 1	. fine	
	2	30,11	55	55	38	3	NW 2	. more cloudy at times and little wet. fine	
14	7	30,19	41,5	50	43	4	N 1	. little fnow but chiefly fine	
	2	30,18	50	51	37	3	WNW 1	hazy	
15	7	30,18	38,5	47	42	4	WNW 1	hazy : little wet at times	
	2	30,13	48,5	50	43	5	WNW 1	little gentle rain : fine	
16	7	30,07	40	45	52	3	W 1		
	2	30,07	42,5	47,5	47	2	E 1	hazy. little gentle rain. lefs cloudy	
17	7	30,10	37,5	45	52	2	NE 1	hazy. little fnow. fine : hail and fnow. fine	
F	2	30,10	49	49	46	3	W 1	hazy. little wet. cloudlefs night	
18	7	30,14	37,5	46	48	0	W 1	hazy. little cloudy : little wet	
	2	30,13	51	49,5	41	3	W 1	hazy : much gentle rain	
19	7	29,81	46	48,5	58	5	S 2	rain and more wind : chiefly fair and lefs wind	
	2	29,78	51,5	52	60	5	W 1	. fine and wind NNW. clear night	
20	7	30,14	44	49	56	h	N 1	not cloudy. cloudy and wind E. little rain	
	2	30,18	54	52	53	5	ESE 1	hazy. lefs cloudy. cloudlefs night	
21	7	30,19	47	51	63	0	ESE 0	hazy. little wind S	
	2	30,22	72,5	58,5	39	0	S 1	. wind ESE	
22	7	30,23	58,5	57,5	53	2	E 1		
	2	30,23	73	64,5	45	1	E 2		
23	7	30,21	56,5	59,5	49	1	E 2		
	2	30,23	66,5	62	39	1	E 3	. lefs wind at eve	
24	7	30,24	57	59	46	0	E 1	. more wind	
	2	30,25	67	62	34	0	E 3		
25	7	30,16	57	60	47	1	E 1		
	2	30,13	69	64	38	1	E 2	. cloudy night and little rain : fine	
26	7	30,08	61	62,5	45	1	E 1		
	2	30,09	75,5	67	36	1	E 2		
27	7	30,13	59	63	47	0	E 1	hazy	
	2	30,15	72	67	32	0	E 2		
28	7	30,07	56,5	62	47	h	E 0	not cloudy. brighter : wind S	
	2	29,97	76	67,5	36	2	S 1	. cloudy. little wet. wind E and little rain at	
29	7	29,70	60,5	65	50	h	SSW 1	rain. fair but chiefly cloudy [times	
	2	29,67	66	66	50	5	SSW 1	. much gentle rain. fair night	
30	7	29,75	52	60	56	5	N 1	. wind NE. much rain	
	2	29,78	54	60,5	61	5	ENE 2	continual gentle rain : fair	
31	7	29,98	45,5	55	58	5	ENE 1	. much gentle rain	
N	2	30,04	50,5	56	61	5	ENE 1	gentle rain. fair eve : rain	

PRICES of STOCKS, from MAY 28 to JUNE 26, 1802, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. Anns.	Old 5 per C. Cons.	New 5 per C. Anns.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exch. Bills 3½d p. day. 4s dif.	Exch. Bills 3d per day. 10s dif.	English Lot. Tic.
28	184	74	73⅜a75	89 ½	104 ½	104 ½	20 ⅛	5		72 ½	12 ⅜	1	5	
29		73 ¾	shut.		103 ⅞	103 ¾	20		219 ¼			1	5	
31		73⅛	76a75⅜	88 ⅞	104 ⅜	104 ¼	20 ¼	4 ⅞	218	72		1	5	
1														
2	182 ½	73 ⅜	75¾a74¾	88	104		20 ¼	4 ⅞	217	71 ⅜		1	4	
3		72 ½	74⅜a73½	87 ¾	shut.	103	20 ½		212	70 ⅜		2	8	
4														
5	178	71 ⅝	74a73	86 ¼		104 ⅛	20 ¼	4 ⅞		69 ⅞	11 ¾	1	6	
7														
8														
9	180	71 ⅞	74½	86 ½		102 ⅞	20 ¼	5		70 ½		par	6	
10	181	72 ¼	74½a½	87 ⅛		103 ⅛	20 ⅜	5		70 ¾	11 ⅞	par	5	
11	184 ¼	72 ¾	74⅝a75			103 ⅜						par	4	
12	184	72 ⅝	74⅜a⅞	87 ⅛		103 ½	20 ⅝	4 ⅞		71	12	1s. pr.	4	
14	184	72 ½		87 ⅛		103 ⅛	20 ⅝	4 ⅞		71		1	4	
15	184	72 ⅝	74⅞ ⅝	87 ½		103	20 ⅝	5		71	12	1	4	
16	184	73 ⅛	74¾ 75	88		103 ¼	20 ¾	4 ⅞		71 ¼	12 ⅛	par	4	
17	184	73 ⅛	75⅜a75	88 ⅛		103 ¼	20 ⅞	5		71 ⅜	12 ⅛	par	4	
18	187	74	75½a¼	89 ⅛		104 ⅜	21	5		72 ⅜	12 ⅛	par	4	
19		74 ⅜	76a75⅝	89 ⅛		105 ⅛	21 ⅛	5		73 ⅛	12 ¼	2s. pr.	4	
21	188	74 ½	75⅞a⅝	89 ¼		105 ¼	21 ⅛	5		73 ⅛	12 ¼	2	3	
22	189 ½	74 ⅞	75⅜a76⅛	90 ⅛		105 ⅜	21 ¼			73 ¼	12 ¼	2	3	
23		75 ⅛	76⅜a75¾	90 ¼		105 ⅞	21 ⅛		224	73 ½	12 ⅜	2	3	
24														
25		74 ⅞	76a75⅝	90 ¾		105 ⅞	21 ⅛			73 ⅜	12 ⅜	2	3	
26		74 ¾	76	90 ⅛		105 ⅜	21 ¼	5		73 ¼		2	3	

☞ In the 3 per Cent. consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in every other Article the highest Price only, the Long, Short, and Imperial Annuities excepted, which are given within a sixteenth of the highest Price. In the different Funds that are shut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.

INDEX

TO THE

HUNDRED-AND-TENTH VOLUME.

A.

ABBOT, (Mr.) chosen Speaker of the Commons 138
Abercrombie, Sir Ralph, Account of 426
Absence, a Poem 433
Academic Philosophy, described 14
Acacia, Description of 356
Accidents, 72, 224
Addison, one of his Odes translated into Russian 322
Alexander VII, Tomb of 422
Alfonso, a Tragedy, by M. G. Lewis 58
American Native Tribes, their Conduct to Women 84
Anecdote of Bonnet and Lavater 388
Ants, Dream of their Philosophy 18
Aphis and Blights, their destructive Effects on Fruit Trees 236
Architecture, Domestic, its Origin and Progress 12
Arrears from the Duchy of Cornwall, claimed for the Prince of Wales 140
Astronomy, History of, for 1801, 264, 329
Aveyron, Savage of, his Discovery and Education 247

B.

Babie's Travels, Extracts from 84
Bacon, John, Anecdotes of 172
Bankrupts 76, 148, 228, 305, 381, 455
Banks, Sir Joseph, Letter to the French National Institute 226
Barometer, Thermometer, and Hygrometer's greatest, least and mean State, and the quantity of Rain for 1801, 79
Barometer, subject to the Sun's Influence 173
Barthelmy's Travels in Italy 422
Bearhaven, Correspondence at 73
Beauchamp's, Joseph, Death lamented 334
Bedford, Francis, Duke of, Memoirs of 201—Funeral of 225
Beet Root, Extraction of Sugar from 177
Bentham's, (Mr. S.) Method of preserving Fresh Water 158
Bey, Massacre of the 74
Biographical Register of eminent Persons deceased in 1801, 4 6
Birds, Language of 20
Birth Day, Anniversary of her Majesty's 73—his Majesty's 452
Births 75, 228, 308, 380, 454
Bleaching, Improvements in 191
Bode, (Mr.) of Berlin, his Celestial Atlas 329
Boileau's Observation on two Atheists 10
Bonnet's, Charles, Interview with Mr. Karamsin 416
Bossu Junior, Letters from 198, 277, 432
Bonaparte, Anecdotes of 31
Botany Bay, Insurrection at 72
Boy bishop 19
Brandy Peaches, King George the First fond of 328
Brewery of London, its History 171
Bridg-water's, Duke of, Drain Plough 193
Bryant's Verses on Peace 137
Buckhardt's, 50,000 Observations of the Barometer 332

C.

Cabinet, the, a new Comic Opera 138
Cancer Receipt for its Cure 160
Card Parties, Hints to 275
Catharine Hood, Verses by 53
Ceres Fernandez, a new Planet 190
Changes of the Weather, anticipated by Brutes 21
Chapone, (Mrs.) Account of 429
Charity, Apostrophe to 137
Cheshire Cheese, Mode of making 130
Chicoree, Culture of 326
Children poisoned by Cheese-cakes 72
Circuits for the Lent Assizes 147
Clench, the name of a Man famous for imitating the Voices of Brutes 121
Close of Day, Verses on 436
Coal discovered at the Cape of Good Hope 120
Cocks Crow on every Change of the Weather 23
Cock-fighting, History of 122
Coffins, Glass 423
Common-council of London 378, 379, 380, 453
Common Hall 223, 454
Constantinople, how its Inhabitants live 124
Corn, average Prices of 77, 150, 230, 310, 382, 457

INDEX.

Cow Pock, Obſervations on 340
Cowpox not infectious 342
Craigmiller Caſtle, Hiſtory of 42

D.

Daiſy, the, a Reverie 50
Deaths 75, 148, 228, 308, 380, 454
Definitive Treaty of Peace received in England 227—Copy of 364
Diſcovery of Coal at the Cape of Good Hope 120
Diving boat, invented by Mr. Fulton 145
Dogs have Preſenſations of approaching Changes in the Weather 25 Symptoms of Madneſs in 28—intereſting Account of 190
Domeſtication of Animals, curious Anecdote of the 339
Domingo, St. Arrival of the French Fleet 215
Duel 453
Duchy of Cornwall, Hiſtory of its revenue 293

E

Earthquakes at Lodi and Menguin 419
Eaſter Sunday, Feaſt at Paris, on 303
Eaſt-India Company, Proceedings of the 305—Ceſſion of Territory to the 452
Education of Ladies in former Times 107
Earthworm's Complaint 192
Effects aſcribed to Blight, often owing to other Cauſes 237
Egyptians, why they obſerved the riſes and falls of the Nile 4
Emeralds found in France 16
Epicure's Religion, Verſes on 207
Ethelind, the Maniac 285
Euler on the Prevention of Danger from Thunder 168

F.

Faculty in Judgment, how to cultivate it in Children 270
Faſhionable Friends, a Comedy 298
Feſtival of Fools 39
Feuillade's, Duke de la, Complaint of Boileau 10
Fielding, Henry, on the Preſumption of Philoſophy 27
Financial Statement 454
Fire, Accidents by 72, 379
Fires, frequent at Conſtantinople 119
Fort James' Situation 357
Fourcroy's Advertiſement againſt Boileau 9
Fulton's Diving Boat 145
France, Arts and Sciences in 262
Frazer, (Mr.) his Hiſtory 42, 49
French Republic, Convention between it and the Pope 299
French and Batavian Republics, Convention between 368

G.

Gabriel Debory, Anecdotes of 334
Galam Account of 354
Galvaniſm, Sketch of its Hiſtory 189—applied to medical Purpoſes 420
Gambia, River, its breadth 357
Ganges, Indiaman, Loſs of the 453
Germany, Progreſs of Aſtronomy in 329
Geſſner, Solomon, diſliked Lavater 388
Glaſs Coffins 413
Glaſs Houſes, Improvement in 421
Gleaner, No. XL. 29—No. XLI. 178—No XLII. 315
Goatſucker, European, its Natural Hiſtory 273
Goree, Iſle of, deſcribed 357
Grub of the Cockchafer, Jones on its Deſtruction 234
Gum Arabic, Nature of 282—Quantity of, conſumed in Europe 283

H.

Haller's Inſcription at Murten 320
Hamilton's, Sir Edward, Trial for Tyranny and Oppreſſion 24
Hamilton's (Miſs) Letters on Education, quoted 103—on the Exercile of Memory 247
Hamſter, curious Account of the 159
Harris, James, Eſq. Character of, by Lord Malmeſbury 82
Hay Field, a Poem, by Miſs Seward 435
Henry VIII, fond of Cock-fighting 122
Herculaneum Manuſcripts 423
Herſchel's Obſervations on the Sun 114
Heylin, Peter, Life of 313
Hiſtorical Chronicle 72, 142, 224, 304, 378, 452
Hiſtory, Method of reading 103
Hiſtory of Clock and Watch-making 335, 412
Holder's (Dr.) Controverſy with Dr. Wallis 154
Hood, Catherine, Verſes by 53
Howling Deviſes, their Ceremonies 125
Hoy Margate, unfortunately loſt 143
Hunt's Elegy in Poet's Corner 135
Hurricane at Liverpool, &c. 74—Iſle of Man 142
Hutchinſon, General, Diſpatches from 74

I.

Jefferſon's (Mr.) Addreſs to the Houſes of Congreſs 54 451
Jenner, an, Diſcovery 345
Idler, omitted in the Collection of thoſe Papers 20
Imitations of Animals 122
Imperial Parliament: *ſee* Parliament.
Indians begin to ſubſiſt by Tillage 54
Invention of Clocks with Wheels and Weights 337
Johnſon's (Dr.) Caution againſt War 8—

INDEX.

Point of reſemblance between him and King George the Firſt 328
Iriſh Exiles attempt inſurrection at Norfolk Iſland 72
Iſland of Biſbas, deſcribed 354
Iron-Rail-Way 191
Itard's (Dr.) Treatment of the Savage of Aveyron 248

K.

Karamſin's Journey in the South of Europe 319
Karamſin (Mr.) viſited Lavater at Zurich 389
King of Chriſtmas 38
Klapmeyer's Method of making Clover Hay 239
Knight's, T. A. Drill Machine for ſowing Turnip-ſeed 194—on Aphis and Blights 236

L.

Lafontaine, Auguſtus, a Tale by 393
Larks, phyſical Reaſon why they ſoar high before a fall of Rain 22
Lavater, John Caſpar, Memoirs of his Life and Character 385
Legendary Tale, by H. Macneill 286
Lehmann on the Spinning of the Spider's Web 109
Lettſom's, Dr. Obſervations on the Cow-pox 340
Levade, H. a Naturaliſt at Lauſanne 321
Liberty and the Republic, Names which have acted as Charms, in France 8
Lord of Miſrule deſcribed 37
Luxborough, Lady, Extract from one of her Letters 328

M.

Magnetiſm, improvement in 419
Mail Robbery, Caſe of 225
Margate Hoy, Loſs of the 143
Marriages 75, 148, 228, 308, 381, 454
Mauſoleums, Roman 424
Mendip's, Lord, Villa 81
Melliſh, Eſther, proſecuted on a Promiſe of Marriage 216
Meteorological Journal 78, 151, 231, 311, 383, 458
Meyer on the Preſervations by Animals of Changes in the Weather 21
Michailoff, Imperial Palace of, deſcribed 181, 241
Millar, Profeſſor, of Glaſgow, Account of 427
Mineralogy, Science of 418
Minſtrel's Eyes plucked out by Henry I 40
Mirror and Picture: a Fable 173
Miſdemeanour, Belcher and Burke indicted for a 142
Mock Delicacy of the Frequenters of the Theatre 86
Moles, Obſervations on their Habits 234
Monkey's Bread, a Tree at Senegal 356
Moritz Poppe's Hiſtory of Clock and Watch making 335
Mutineers, their Trial 65—execution 72
Mutiny in Dominica 453

N.

Napiene's Method of ſeparating Silver from the Copper with which it is alloyed in Billon 359
Navy, comparative Statement of the Britiſh and French 146
Negro Boy, a ballad 135
New Publications 77, 150, 229, 310, 382, 456
Night, oldeſt Method of dividing 336
Novel Writing, Critical Rules of 198, 277, 431

O

Objects, their apparent Elevation above the Horizon, explained 251
Obſervatory at Cadiz, Obſervations made there 329
Ode for the New Year 52—for his Majeſty's Birth-day, by H. J. Pye, Eſq. 433
Olber's Diſcovery of a third new Planet 418
Old Bailey Proceedings 73, 224, 379, 452, 453
Olivier's Travels, Extracts from 124
Opium from Lettuces 324
Orbies, Don Pedro de, Antidote againſt the Venom of Serpents 169
Orphan Boy's Tale 207
Oviparous Quadrupeds, two new Genera of 180

P.

Pacification of Europe, conſidered 5
Parliamentary Proceedings on the Definitive Treaty of Peace 368
Parliament, Imperial, Proceedings of the: on the ſhort Adjournments 59—on permitting the ſailing of the French Fleet to the Weſt Indies 60—Mr. Mitford reſigns the Office of Speaker 138—Mr. Abbot choſen Speaker 139—Petition of the Booksellers and Printers againſt the Duty on Paper 139, 448—his Majeſty's Meſſage reſpecting the Civil Liſt 139—Claims of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales 140, 292—Royal Aſſent given by Commiſſion to ſeveral Bills 209, 290, 437, 438, 449—Copenhagen accedes to the Convention between Great Britain and Ruſſia 209—Petition of Mr. Greathead for Remuneration for the Invention of a Life Boat 210, 445—Regulation of ſeveral Duties 210—Army Eſtimates 210, 445—Exchequer Bills 212—American Treaty Bill 213—

INDEX.

Vote for Seamen 213, 445—Bill for the Relief of induſtrious Poor 213—on the Corn Trade between England and Ireland 214—Bill to require Overſeers to keep Regiſters of Pariſh Apprentices 214—On the Civil Liſt 289, 290—Thanks to the Army and Navy 289, 297—Repeal of Income Tax 290—Budget 294—Reſtriction of Payment in Caſh at the Bank 297—Proviſion for the Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge 437, 439—Election Treating Bill 437—Militia Eſtabliſhment Bill 437, 438—Annuity to Lord Hutchinſon 438, 446—Lottery Contract 439—On the Conduct of the late Adminiſtration 440—Further Means of reducing the National Debt 443—On Dr. Jenner's Petition for the Diſcovery of the Cow-pock 443, 446—Clergymen's Reſidence Bill 445—On the Supplies, and Ways and Means 447—On the Petition of Carmichael Smyth for his Diſcovery of the Uſe of Nitrous Fugimation as a preventive of Infection 449—King's Speech 449—Parliament prorogued 449

Paul's (Emperor of Ruſſia) laſt Interview with Kotzebue 247

Peace, Ode on its Return 361—Definitive Treaty of 364—Proclamation of 378

Pearſon's (Dr. G.) Letter to Mr. Cartwright 325

Peat Earth, Method of fertilizing of 421

Perceptions, how improveable by Attention 161

Phenomenon, meteorous 418

Phyſical Science, Memoirs of its Progreſs 188, 417

Phyſiognomy, its Relation to Painting 385

Piazzi's Diſcovery of a new Planet 190

Pitt, Mr. Anniverſary of his Birth Day 452

Plaid the amang the Hether, a Song 288

Plants, uſed by the American Indians as Antidotes againſt the Venom of Serpents 169

Poetry: The Daiſy 50—Ode to the New Year 52—Prologue to Alfonſo 53—To a Lady, in Anſwer to a Riddle 53—The Negro Boy 135—Elegy 135—Hymn on Winter 136—On the Approach of Peace 137—To Charity 137—Strephon, a Paſtoral 206—Orphan Boy's Tale 207—Return of Spring 207—On the Religion of an Epicure 207—On two very unequal Lines of a Tallow Chandler 207—Poor Ethelind 285—Poor Tom 285—The Harp 286—The Plaid among the Hether 288—Return of Peace 361—A Paſtoral 362—Addreſs to Sir Sydney Smith 362—Ode for his Majeſty's Birth Day 433—Abſence 433—The Return 434—The Hay Field 435—Cloſe of Day 436

Poor Tom 285

Portendic, a Road on the Senegal Coaſt, viſited by the Britiſh 281

Pope's Villa at Twickenham 81

Population of England and Wales enumerated 350

Precautions againſt Fever 408

Preferments 381, 455

Prologue to the Tragedy of Alfonſo 53

Promotions 148, 228, 308, 381, 455

Publications, New 77, 150, 229, 310, 382, 456

R.

Ratification of the Treaty of Peace 307

Reading Abbey, Account of 353

Regiment, the 28th, honoured with Medals from the Grand Signior 144

Relation by Mr. Haynes relative to the Bite of a mad Dog 404

Remarks on the Weather in 1801, 79

Return, the, a Poem 434

Reſolutions for the New Year 30

Rheumatiſm in the Head, Remedy for 420

Roman Mauſoleums 424

Rome, Works of Art at 422

Roſſignol, a Man famous for the Imitation of the Voices of Birds 122

Rouſſeau, J. Jacques, Scenes of his Eloiſa 323

Royal Academy, Exhibition at the 422

S.

Sagacity of Dogs 391

Scarron's proſe Writings praiſed 11

Senegal, La Jaille's Voyage to 279, 353

Sebaldus Nothanker, Nature of that Novel 387

Sheriffs for 1802, 147—Alterations of 238

Shieldrake, Natural Hiſtory of 425

Sierra Leone, Attack by the Natives on the Settlement of 142, 453

Sincerity praiſed 26

Sleep, Accommodations for, in Turkey 127

Smith, Sir Sydney, Addreſs to 363

Snow, great fall of '71—at Chelmsford, May 24, 381

Spider's Mode of Spinning 109

Spots in the Sun occaſion ſcarcity of Wheat 115

St. Domingo, Inſurrection in 146, 450

Stanhope, Sir William, the ſecond Proprietor of Pope's Villa 82

Staniſlaus Auguſtus, Anecdote of 415

Stocks, Prices of 80, 152, 232, 312, 384, 459

INDEX.

Strephon, a Paſtoral 206
Strutt's Sports, Extract from 37
Sugar from the Beet-root 177
Swine, wild, Method of Hunting, in Sumatra 156
Symptoms of Madneſs in Dogs 28, 405, 407
Sweno's Stone 284

T.

Tale of War 255
Tallow-chandler's Poetry 207
Tandour, Method of warming Apartments by the, at Conſtantinople 128
Terante, Account of its Surrender to the Britiſh Arms 61
Thanks to the Army and Navy 289
Throwing at Cocks, Anecdotes of 123
Thunder, poſſibility of averting its dangerous Effects 168
Tottenham-court-road Theatre 208
Travel, Foreign, Obſervations on 34
Trial, a Tale by Auguſtus Lafontaine 393

V.

United States, Meſſage from the Preſident to the Congreſs of the 451
Urania, a muſical Entertainment 59
Uſeful Arts, Memoirs of their Progreſs 190, 420
Vattel's Definition of War 5
Vegetables of Senegal 356
Verdict againſt Mr. Gregory for giving Receipts on unſtamped Paper 222
Verniquet's Plan of Paris 330
Verſes on the return of Spring 207
Vevay, its Situation 323
Viſit to the Scenes of Rouſſeau's Eloiſa 322
Vulture's converſe of the ferocity of Man 20.

W.

Waddington's, Mr. Aſſault on Mr. Serjeant Beſt 227
Wakefield, Gilbert, biographical Memoir of 428
Wall, Governor, Account of his Trial 62—Execution of 75
Wallis, Dr. John, Memoir of 153
Watches, Invention of 338
Water Clocks 337
Waterhouſe's, Dr. Introduction of the Cow-pox into America 346
Whitaker's Hiſtory of Whalley, Extract from 12
Winter, Hymn to 136
Wiſe Men's Folly 89
Woburn, Sheep Shearing at 453
Wood, the Material chiefly uſed in building by the Saxons 12
Wood Grouſe, Natural Hiſtory of the 113
Word of Honour, a Comedy 450
Wykeham in Yorkſhire, Account of 233

Z.

Zach's, Baron Von, Tour to Bremen 329
Zurich taken by Storm in 1799, 389

PLATES IN THIS VOLUME.

Page
FRONTISPIECE to face the Title
View of Craig-Miller Caſtle - 41
View of Lord Mendip's Villa at Twickenham - - - - - 81
The Wood Grouſe, or Cock of the Wood 113
Head of Doctor John Wallis - 153
Duke of Bridgewater's Drain Plough, and Mr. Knight's Drill Machine - 193
View of Wykeham, in Yorkſhire 233
European Goatſucker - - - 273
Doctor Peter Heylin - - - 313
View of the Abbey Gate at Reading 353
Head of John Caſpar Lavater - 385
The Shieldrake - - - - 425

ERRATA.

Page 177, col. 1, line 2. *for* or *read* than
196 2 2. *inſtead of* glory. The *read* glory (the *and in line* 6 *after* animals *inſert*)
197 1 17. *for* produced *read* reproduced.
197 1 42. at the end omit the period, and incloſe the two following lines in a parentheſis (we, &c.)
197 2 43. *for* erunt *and* trudi *read* erant *and* tradi
216 1 17. *from the bottom, for* ſole *read* ſole

Printed by M. Brown, St. John's-ſquare.